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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Introduction and Passage of Numerous Bills.

Application for Fifty Thousand Dollars for a State Centennial Building

Democratic State Convention Called.

Commission Issued for Sealer of Weights and Measures of Allegheny County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 20, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven A. M., the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

Mr. Boyer presented two petitions of citizens of Clearfield county praying for the passage of a stay law. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Mr. Lawrence—A remonstrance, numerously signed by citizens of Canton township, County of Washington, against any change in the road law now in force in said township. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Local.

The following reports were made from committees:

Act relative to judgments and executions; with a negative recommendation.

Act relating to the transfer of the loans of cities and counties.

Mr. Lawrence—Supplementary act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several courts of the Commonwealth, prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation; with a negative recommendation.

Act relating to the service of notice of time and place of meeting of arbitrators.

Act to empower courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace to exclude farm lands from boroughs.

Act conferring jurisdiction upon courts of Common Please, in all cases of mortgages of property and franchises by railroad, canal or navigation companies.

Act relative to the rights of corporations formed under the laws of other States.

Act to authorize the acquisition by the several counties of the Commonwealth for the use the county, of bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets, and for the abolition of toll thereon.

Act relating to the registration of births and marriages in cities.

Act in regard to the fraudulent concealment of vendors of land; with negative recommendation.

Act relating to the appointment of auditors by courts.

Act authorizing the issuance of venires for the attendance of jurors in the several courts.

Act regulating passenger fare and freight rates on railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length.

Supplementary act dividing the cities of the State into three classes, and for other purposes.

Act relating to idle and disorderly persons in cities of the second class.

Act authorizing the Councils of cities of the third class to fill vacancies in the offices of City Controller and City Treasurer.

Joint resolution providing for a special committee to investigate the causes of disputes and difficulties between employees and employed in the coal business.

Act relating to landlords and tenants of dwelling houses belonging to owners or operators of coal mines.

Act prescribing how employees of persons, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in mining coal or the manufacture or production of iron or steel, shall be paid for their labor and services.

The following bills were read in place:

Act supplementary of the law of libel.

Act to provide for the regulation of mutual insurance companies.

Act to abolish attorney fees on all judgments under one hundred dollars, entered by warrant of attorney.

Act relating to costs in criminal cases.

Act to regulate the division of wards in the cities of the Commonwealth.

Act relating to mechanics' liens, authorizing amendments to the same.

Supplementary to the act relating to the settlement of public accounts, approved April 8, 1869, authorizing the transfer of accounts from one corporation to another in certain cases.

Supplementary to the act to repeal the act to permit voters of the State to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors and to restrain and regulate the sale of the same; declaring the true intent and meaning thereof with respect to fees paid for licenses under the provision of said act.

The following bills were read a third time and agreed to:

Authorizing the Governor to appoint additional notaries public.

Act to protect the children of this Commonwealth in their right to acquire useful trades.

The following bills were read a second time and agreed to:

Act authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the necessary expenses of calling out the National Guard of Pennsylvania to assist the civil authorities in the suppression of riots in Luzerne and Schuylkill counties.

Act to provide for transferring awards of arbitrators.

Act to validate sales and conveyances under the decrees of the courts of the Commonwealth by persons irregularly or improperly appointed or defectively qualified.

Act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

Supplementary to the act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws.

Act relating to bail for stay of execution in cases where such bail is like to prove insolvent.

The following bills passed first reading:

Supplementary to the act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations.

Authorizing the formation of wharf companies and corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce.

Act to provide for the erection of poor houses and for the support of the poor of the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M.

The report of the Auditor General was read.

The following bills passed second reading.

Act to enable assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sale of real estate encumbered by liens; amended so as to allow the publication of the notices of such sales in two papers in each county—one German.

Act conferring jurisdiction on courts of Common Pleas in cases of mandamus against State officers.

The supplement to the act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, was opposed by Messrs. Hayes, Reighard and Gunster; and favored by Messrs. Brown, Long and Morgan, of Lawrence. It was recommitted, on motion of Mr. Wolfe, to the Judiciary General Committee, with instructions to report such amendments as they see proper.

The act to fix the compensation of the Supreme Judges of the Commonwealth, came up on second reading.

Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, moved to amend by making the salary of the Chief Justice $7,500, instead of $8,500; and of the associate justices $7,000.

Mr. Hays favored the amendment, and thought it was no time to raise salaries.

Mr. Buhn spoke at length in favor of increasing the salaries, and held that no constituency would frown upon a Representative for voting additional salary to the Supreme Judges.

Mr. Zern favored the amendment.

Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, spoke in favor of his amendment, and called on the House to pass it or vote down the bill.

Mr. Plummer, of Crawford, spoke eloquently in opposition to any increase of salary for judges. He thought the people were degenerated from the early day of the Republic; that it was no time now for any such action, but rather a time for the reduction of taxation.

Mr. Spang made a clear and able argument against the increase of salary.

The yeas and nays were demanded on Mr. Morgan's amendment, and it was carried—yeas 129, nays 42.

Adjourned.

The Democratic State Central Committee met here this afternoon, and agreed to hold their State Convention at Lancaster, March 22, to select delegates to the National Convention, and electors at large.

Hon. Morton McMichael and ex-Governor Curtin, together with the Centennial State Committee addressed the members of the Ways and Means, Appropriations and Centennial Committees in the Senate Chamber this evening, and asked for an appropriation of $50,000 to erect a State Centennial building.

The Governor has issued the commission of Captain Tyson and Senator of Weights and Measures for Allegheny county.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 19, 1876.

The two Houses got to work this morning, again, but got along very slowly. The heads of the members still felt the din of the inauguration, and there was a strong disinclination to take up any bill that involved any serious thought or attention to details. It will require a good night's rest, which few have had for several nights, to clear their brains for deliberation.

The House spent the whole morning in debating two bills on second reading, and as luck would have it, the one that should have passed was defeated, and the one that should have been defeated was passed. The first was the bill to repeal the act for the selection of jurors by Jury Commissioners, and the second was the bill to give to each member of the two Houses a copy of Purdon's Digest.

The bill to repeal the present law for the selection of jurors was pressed strongly by our Allegheny county members, and by the members from several other counties which have felt the bad effects of the miserable system under which we are now living; but the members from the interior counties were generally in favor of retaining it. They have not suffered, it seems, from its operations as we have done, and they cling to it as their only hope of securing an impartial selection of jurors. So far as our own county is concerned, I would have rejoiced at the repeal of an act that has there failed so egregiously in its purpose.

The act to give to each member of the two Houses a copy of Purdon's Digest is simply a job. There are 254 persons to be supplied with that work under its provisions, at a cost of $12 50 each, and is a gratuity to each member to that amount. There is no necessity for its passage, and is one of the things forbidden by the new Constitution, which prohibits an increase of the pay or emoluments of a public officer during his term of office; but the Democratic conscience is easy, and a Democratic House cannot resist a temptation to lay such items of plunder.

In the Senate, Mr. Herr's bill to enable judges, in vacation, to hear and determine motions in chambers, and to transact all kinds of business except jury trials, in the same as in open court, came to grief upon a call of the yeas and nays. The most of the country lawyers dislike any change in the court practice to which they have so long been accustomed, and they resist every attempt at change, unless some special case prompts them to new legislation to cover it. The Senators from such counties as Dauphin, Berks, Lancaster and other large counties, where legal business would be facilitated by such a change as was proposed by Mr. Herr, were favorable to his bill; but the lawyers from the smaller counties voted against it. The vote was 14 to 25.

The bill to punish physicians for falsely, wilfully and maliciously certifying to the insanity of those subjected to their examination, was amended so as to strike out "wilfully and maliciously" and confine the offense to false certification, and in that shape it met with general approval. Dr. Wood was in favor of extending the penalty to those who ignorantly affix their signatures to certificates of insanity; but it was argued that "falsely" covered the whole ground, and included those who might be ecclesiastically ignorant, wilful or malicious in signing such certificates.

Mr. Cooper got through on second reading his bill to secure minors in their right to secure useful trades, and made a strong speech in its favor. There seemed to be little disposition to fight it, and its opponents are probably reserving their force for a tilt against it in the House.

An act was passed providing that where a notary is appointed during the recess and pays his $25 fee, he shall not, when afterward nominated for confirmation, be required to pay another $25, as has been the case heretofore.

An act, introduced by Mr. McMullan, of Venango, to authorize appeals from the County Commissioners to court in cases of over-valuation of real estate for assessment, was amended, on motion of Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, so as to apply to all counties outside of Philadelphia, and was then recommitted.
SPECIAL.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

BROWNLEE CASE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 20.—A number of witnesses were examined by the defense in the Brownlee case to-day, who gave evidence as to the good standing and character of defendant.

TECHNICAL DEFENSE OF M'KEE AT ST. LOUIS—THE DEMURRER OVERRULED.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—Argument on the demurrer filed yesterday in the McKee case, began to-day in the United States Circuit Court. Judge Krum opened for the defense, stating that the indictment against Mr. McKee was found under section 5,440 of the United States Revised Statues, and charged that on February 1, 1874, McKee did conspire with Beirs, Fraser, Uhrici, Teucher, Busby and others to defraud the United States out of the internal revenue tax of seventy cents, then and there imposed upon each of one million gallons of proof spirits to be thereafter distilled; also that on February 15, 1874, Beirs and Fraser, in pursuance of this conspiracy, did remove from their distillery 10,000 proof gallons of spirits on which the revenue tax had not been paid, and that the other conspirators above named in like manner fraudulently removed spirits without payment of tax. It sets forth in like detail the reuse of stamps. To this indictment a general demurrer, addressed solely to its demerits, was interposed. The section of the statute under which the indictment was found, provided that if two or more persons conspire to do an unlawful act, and if subsequently any one of them does an unlawful act pursuant to such conspiracy, then all of said conspirators are liable. That portion of the indictment which may be called the conspiracy portion was insufficient, because the effect of that conspiracy could no defraud the United States unless the acts done in pursuance of the conspiracy can work a fraud on the United States. Conspiracy is not punishable under the section on which this indictment is based. Parties may conspire as much as they please, but unless they conspire to deprive the United States of a property right possessed by it, they cannot bring themselves within this statute. The indictment charged that the defendant distillers conspired to defraud the United States of a tax of seventy cents per gallon, then and there, on February 1, 1874, imposed by law on spirits to be thereafter produced. It charged that the conspiracy was to deprive the United States—not of something that it possessed, but of something that it was to become possessed of. There is no averment that they conspired to thereafter produce spirits which were to be disposed of by them without paying the Government its claim on such spirits; it simply charged that they conspired to defraud the Government of an existing tax on spirits which were not distilled. This was a gross absurdity, and no amount of argument could correct this fatal defect of the indictment, nor could subsequent averments—no matter how strong—afford such correction. Unless the conspiracy clause itself was perfect, no subsequent averments in the indictment was of any avail, because such clause must set forth an offense in itself, independent of the balance of the indictment. It was absurd to allege that a tax of seventy cents per gallon was then and there imposed on spirits thereafter to be produced. No tax can be imposed or distilled spirits till those distilled spirits are actually in existence, and hence no conspiracy can be formed to defraud the Government out of that which could not be in existence. Judge Krum elaborated this and other points in a lengthy speech, but the above contains the gist of his argument.

Colonel Joseph O. Broadhead, new official counsel for the Government, in place of General Henderson, followed Judge Krum and said the objections to the indictment, made by that gentleman, were hardly material. The law imposing a tax on distilled spirits is well understood. The argument for the defense was simply a play upon the word "imposed." It was not intended to mean that the tax was in existence before the article was produced; it means only that a rule of taxation is provided; it is an ordinary term, and used in the indictment simplo to declare what is the law; it was unnecessary, and need not have been used in the indictment, and its being there neither weakened nor strengthened that instrument. The claim that the indictment must set forth the connection between the conspiracy and the acts committed, is not supported by the authorities. It is sufficient to say that the intention of the conspirators was to commit a fraud, leaving the Government to show the result of such conspiracy; to show the connection of the alleged acts and the conspiracy would be for the United States to reveal by evidence.

Mr. Broadhead took up several other objections and argued them briefly, after which Judge Clover, for the defense, made a short argument. The Court overruled the demurrer and the trial will proceed to-morrow. The interest in these whisky cases has revived, and the court room was packed during the argument, hundreds being unable to gain admittance.

There was quite an imposing array of counsel present. The Government was represented by District Attorneys Dyer and Paddock, and James O. Broadhead and Major Lucian Eaton, special counsel; and the defense by Judges John M. and C. Krum and Judge Clover, of St. Louis; Hon. Dan Vorhees and Judge B. W. Hanns, of Indiana, and Colonel W. H. Hatch, of Hannibal, Missouri.

Chio Valley Unitarian Conference.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—The Ohio Valley Unitarian Conference met in this city yesterday. The entire day was occupied with routine business and committee work. Last evening the Rev. Charles W. Wendte was installed as pastor of the First Unitarian church of this city. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago. The Conference will probably adjourn to-day.

Ben Boyd, the notorious counterfeiter, was yesterday convicted at Chicago. His wife was acquitted.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PROTECTION OF NAVIGABLE WATERS.

Features of the Bill Proposed to the Committee on Commerce.

Details of the Consular and Diplomatic Bill.

Reduction of Over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Weekly List of Patents Issued to Pennsylvanians.

Efforts to Make a New Territory

Pinchback's Prospects for a Seat in the Senate, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1876.

THE PROTECTION OF NAVIGABLE WATERS.

A very important bill has been referred to the House Committee on Commerce, looking to the protection and preservation of the navigable waters of the United States. The general features are that it shall be unlawful to cast, throw, empty or unladen from or out of any ship, vessel, lighter, barge, boat or other craft, or from the shore, pier or wharf, any ballast, stone, slate, gravel, earth, rubbish, wreck or filth into any port of the United States, and punishing the offender with a fine of $250 for each offense. It is made the duty of the collectors of customs and revenue officers to enforce the provisions of the law.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The reduction made by the House Committee on Appropriations in the Consular and Diplomatic bill, amounts to about $400,000. The estimates last year were $1,352,485 and the amount appropriated $1,351,985. The present bill appropriates $911,147. The salaries of Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia are reduced from $17,500 to $14,000 each; Ministers to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China from $12,000 to $10,000; the Minister to Italy from $12,000 to $8,000; Minister to Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela and the Hawaiian Island from $7,500 to $6,500. Chili and Bolivia are combined in one mission—salary $6,000. Peru, Ecuador and Colombia are also united in one mission, at the same salary; also the Argentine Republic, Paraguay and Uraguay—salary $6,500; also Guatamala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua, as in the former law—saiary $10,000. The salaries of Consuls are also reduced. The bill contains the usual appropriation of $2,500 to enable Minister Schenck to employ a private amanuensis, his right hand having been disabled during the late war.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR COMMISSION.

The Finance Committee has agreed to report favorably on Senator Howe's bill for the appointment of a commission on the subject of alcoholic liquor traffic, and to recommend its passage, with certain amendments, the most important being a requirement that fermented liquors and the manufacture of all kinds of liquor shall be included in the proposed inquiry.

COLUMBUS AS A MINT SITE.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, will probably examine the property at Columbus, Ohio, which F. Michel proposes to give to the Government for the purposes of a mint.

STATUS OF PINCHBACK'S CASE.

The real obstruction to the admission of Pinchback to the Senate at present, is the question whether there is a *de jure* government in Louisiana. Until this question is settled by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Pinchback will not succeed in the admission of the Senate. Should Governor Kellogg appoint a new man, the latter would stand in no better position than Pinchback.

DISTRICT THREE-SIXTY-FIVES.

Mr. Buckner to-day, by direction of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, presented the views of that committee to the Committee on Appropriations, that the interest on the 3:65 District of Columbia bonds be paid from the revenues of the District, and not by a new Congressional appropriation. After an interchange of views, the subject was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Wells, of Missouri, and Hamilton and Waldron, of Michigan.

THE TEXAN BORDER.

The Committee on Texas Border Troubles called on Secretary Belknap to-day to ask for cavalry regiments and a sufficient number of infantry to guard the pass on the river. He said he would take the matter into consideration and give them a reply in a few days.

THE TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

The House Committee on Territories agreed to-day to have a special meeting to consider the bill of Mr. Franklin to establish a Territory to be known as Oklahoma. They did this because it is urged that there are 20,000 citizens of the United States in that country among the Indians, with no law to protect them; 80,000 freedmen, former slaves of Indians, and 40,000 civilized Indians; that there is no punishment for crime and that disorder reigns.

COURT EXPENSES AT FORT SMITH.

Charges of enormous expenditures at the United States Court at Fort Smith are made, said to be as high as $400,000 a year, and the committee proposes a thorough investigation of the subject.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL SPEAR.

The Committee on Civil Service Reform of the House held a meeting to day to consider the resolution referred to them directing inquiry whether General Ellis Spear, Deputy Commissioner of Patents, was guilty of a violation of law in contributing money to the testimonial presented to General M. D. Leggett just before his retirement as Commissioner of Patents. The Chairman was authorized to summon such witnesses as he might deem proper, with a view to a thorough investigation of the case.

PHILADELPHIA.

Second Day of Christian Convention—Last Meeting of Moody and Sankey—$100,000 Subscribed for Young Men's Christian Association.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—The second day's session of the Christian Convention, at the depot, opened under the most favorable auspices, the attendance being very large. After prayer, Mr. Sankey addressed the Convention on "How to conduct music in the Lord's work," stating that it was desirable to have a converted choir and to exclude all operatic music. Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York, discussed "How to expound the Scriptures," after which the morning session was concluded by Rev. Dr. Vincent, of New York, who spoke on "The Word of God."

The evangelistic meetings of Moody and Sankey closed to-night, with the twenty-first anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association. The immense depot building was crowded, over 12,000 people being present and as many more turned away unable to gain admittance. When the building was full the entrance upon all sides of it was so dense as to almost stop the street cars. Mr. Moody delivered a lecture on "Daniel."

A collection was taken up to aid the completion of a new building for the Young Men's Christian Association. The collection amounted to over one hundred thousand dollars. One lady, whose son was converted, sent as a thanks-offering a diamond ring, for which a gentleman gave one thousand dollars.

The Christian Convention, which closed its sessions this afternoon, was a great success. About a thousand ministers, 500 laymen as delegates and 1,000 ladies came from all parts of the country to attend its sessions. This afternoon the subjects "How to get ahead of non-church-goers" and "What more can we do for our young men?" were discussed.

CHICAGO.

Oyster and Fruit Packing House Thrown into Bankruptcy.

CHICAGO, January 20.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court to-day, against F. A. Wardner, of Chicago, and W. John, Nathaniel G. and Wm. N. Numsen, of Baltimore, limited partners of the house which is engaged in the oyster and fruit packing business here. The creditors are mostly in Baltimore, and the amounts they represent aggregate $68,000. The Numsens are members of the firm of William Numsen & Co., of Baltimore. The petition asserts that the four parties mentioned made a fraudulent certificate to having furnished $25,000 each to carry on the business. Under the statute of Illinois, the firm of Numsen & Co. are liable for the whole amount of indebtedness in these premises.

ALTOONA.

Poor Directors' Convention.

TRAMP NUISANCE DISCUSSED.

Committee Present from the State Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
ALTOONA, PA., January 20, 1876.

The State Convention of Poor Directors continued its deliberations in this city until this evening, when it adjourned to meet at Lancaster, September 19, 1876. The questions discussed were of deep interest, being the management of poor farms and houses, the classification of the paupers and insane, the proper treatment of poor house children and the abatement of the tramp nuisance.

On the latter question a bill was prepared, which it is thought will go far toward remedying the evil. The bill was referred to a committee of thirteen, who, in conjunction with the State Board of Charities, are instructed to present it to the Legislature and urge its adoption.

During this afternoon's session, the convention was visited by a committee of the State Senate, who encouraged the body in its deliberation, and promised it their support when its wishes are made known to them.

This afternoon the Convention visited the Pennsylvania Railroad shops in a body headed by Mayor Gilland, of this city. The success of the Convention is largely due to Secretary McGonigle, of Allegheny, and the entire Allegheny delegation.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1876.

SENATE.

Various petitions were presented asking the repeal of the law requiring two cent stamps to be affixed to bank checks, and were referred.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be and he is hereby directed to inform the Senate what steps have been taken by any suit or otherwise, under the second section of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1874, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1873; and whether, in any suit brought under the said section, the claim of the United States for five per cent. of the net earnings therein mentioned was brought under adjudication and passed upon, and if not, why not; and that he also communicate the present condition of the matters therein referred to.

He also submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate what action, if any, has been taken by him under the act of Congress entitled "An act providing for the collection of moneys due the United States from the Pacific Railroad Company, approved June 22, 1874, and what the present condition therein referred to; and also directing the Secretary to communicate to the Senate what steps, if any, have been taken by him under the second section of the act making appropriations for the legislative and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1874, and what is the present condition of matters therein referred to. Agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Sioux City. Referred.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the provisions of an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867, and the amendments thereto, and report to the Senate whether any legislation is necessary requiring that the petition, unless of a compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy, shall be by one or more of the creditors, who shall constitute one-fourth thereof at least in number, the aggregate of whose debts provable shall amount to at least one-third of the debts so provable, applies in a case where the debtor is a corporation, or whether in their judgment, under existing laws, a corporation debtor may be thrown into involuntary bankruptcy on petition of a single creditor who does not constitute one-fourth in number of all the creditors, and whose debt does not amount to one-third of the debts provable against such corporation. Agreed to.

Mr. WITHERS introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railway acts of July 1 and July 2, 1864. It provides that from and after its enactment all the Pacific Railway Companies shall be liable to pay into the Treasury of the United States the whole amount of interest heretofore paid by the Government on bonds loaned to them to aid the construction of their roads, together with the interest upon the several sums paid by the Government in the discharge of its guaranty on said bonds, at the rate of — per cent. per annum from the date of payment, less the amount retained by the Government for mail transportation, which shall be credited on account every six months. The bill further requires the companies respectively to deposit in the United States Treasury, ten days preceding the maturity of the several annual interest on the bonds loaned, such sums as, added to the amount then due each company for mail service, will amount to the semi-annual interest then falling due. Referred.

At the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Morton, in regard to the recent election in Mississippi, was resumed, and Mr. MORTON continued his speech began yesterday. He said the task which he had undertaken was not a pleasant one, but it was in the performance of what he regarded as a high duty. No more important question could be presented to the Senate than the one now under consideration. He inquired whether the majority of the people of a State could be forced by violence and fraud, and whether two important amendments to the Constitution of the United States could be vitiated without action. He asked the Senate to listen to the evidence he would produce, and desired to state, in the beginning, that it was from Democratic sources. He then spoke of the financial conditions of that State, and said it was generally admitted that the Government had been extravagant beyond question in Mississippi. This had been made an excuse for murder and outrage. He stated that in 1870 the Republican party had found the State debt-ridden and prostrate, and extraordinary expenses had to be incurred to lift it out of this condition. He compared the condition of the State under Democratic rule with the situation during Republican control of affairs, and claimed that the Republican administration was far superior to the Democratic in honesty and economy. The Government, he said, had donated land to Mississippi which had been squandered. The school funds had been stolen, and now white-liners in Mississippi, educated in this way, pretend to be outraged by the present State government, and wanted to be relieved from it. He read from the message of Governor Tucker to show that reckless extravagance prevailed in Mississippi before the war, and said he had more material of the same character, but didn't think it necessary to take the time of the senate in reading more.

He then referred to the condition of affairs since the late election, and read extracts from State newspapers to show that a feeling hostile to the negro existed. In regard to colored troops, he said Governor Ames had but five companies of colored militia, and he found they could not be used to keep the peace. The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee went to Governor Ames and told him if he would disarm the troops he would disarm the white men who served. Governor Ames did disarm them, but all on the Democratic side retained theirs. He next read letters from Dr. H. V. Boynton to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and said Dr. Reid was an ardent Democrat, but a man of great intelligence, and he believed a good man. Mr. Morton denied that there had been any decrease of value of property in Mississippi and argued that it had increased in value, instead. Land was leased to colored people in that State at a price equal to its assessed value.

At this point Mr. MORTON said he had been suffering with a sore throat and would not be able to conclude his remarks to-day. He therefore asked that his resolution be allowed to go over, and it was so ordered.

The Senate then took up the resolution to continue in force the joint rules for the government of the two Houses of Congress, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Morton to strike out the two-seventh rule in regard to counting the votes for President and Vice President.

Mr. BAYARD submitted, as a substitute for the resolution, that presented by him yesterday, instructing the Committee on Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives to examine and, after conference, report what amendments, if any, should be made to the present joint rules, and in particular to the two Houses of Congress, and also whether any, and what, legislation is expedient to carry into effect the matters considered in the twenty-second joint rule.

Mr. BAYARD said the people of this country, for the last two Presidential elections, had hanging over them a power by which either House of Congress could have defeated the popular choice. He thought the present twenty-second joint rule should never have been adopted. Now it was seen that it might be exercised by others than those for whom it was proposed to be used. Experience had shown that it never have been allowed to exist, but that it should be destroyed now, although he knew the party with which he was in political affiliation had the power under it to decide what vote in the case of a contingent one for Vice President of the United States. They had no right to any such power, except as provided by the Constitution.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would favor the substitute of the Senator from Delaware, as an improvement upon the joint rule, but hoped the amendment of the Senator from Indiana, to except the twenty-second joint rule, would be adopted. He now, and all the other joint rules he spoke to.

The substitute of Mr Bayard was rejected.

The amendment of Mr. Morton was agreed to, and the resolution continuing in force the joint rules as amended by Mr. Morton, was adopted.

Mr. BAYARD then submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives to examine and, after conference, report whether any, and what, legislation is expedient in regard to the matters considered in the twenty-second joint rule. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill conferring certain privileges upon telegraph companies. It provides for the establishment of a new postal telegraph system, of which the following are the main features: Every postoffice in the United States, situated at a point where any telegraph line, shall also be a telegraph station, at which any telegraph company maintaining such line may receive and deliver all its instruments. If in any case it is apparent that the duties of postmaster and telegraph operator could be performed by one person, the Postmaster General may appoint a suitable person for both duties, and all postmasters shall receive messages for transmission by telegraph and cause them to be delivered, the telegraph company paying to the Government a postage of one cent on each. The charges for telegraphing all messages to be received at, or delivered from, postoffices shall be fixed by the Postmaster General, but may not exceed the following: For ten word messages, less than 250 miles, ten cents; for distances between 250 and 500 miles, fifteen cents; from 500 to 1,000 miles, twenty-five cents, and for all greater distances fifty cents; the address and signature to be free of charge, and for additional words rates to be in like proportion. The bill, however, authorizes any such telegraph company to maintain other offices in important cities or places for the receipt, transmission and delivery of messages of an urgent character, and to charge rates for them higher than the foregoing; provided that Government business shall have the precedence whenever the head of an executive department so requests, and that it shall be done at the lowest rates fixed by this bill. The Government is to have the right to purchase any line, excepting private ones, under this bill, at any time within three years after commencing alterations under it, and at the actual cost, with six per cent. interest added. The last section directs the Postmaster-General to advertise forthwith for proposals and to award the contract to a responsible party undertaking to form telegraphic communications and carry out the object of this bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The SPEAKER called committees for reports.

Mr. WADDELL, from the Postoffice Committee, reported back adversely the bill introduced by Mr. Eames to reduce the postage on first-class mail matter to one cent for each half ounce. Laid on the table.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Centennial Appropriation bill, Mr. Wood, of New York, in the chair.

The House was addressed by Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, in favor of the appropriation. His speech was delivered in a humorous conversational, story-telling style and was thoroughly enjoyed, the members gathering around him and laughing heartily at his jokes.

Mr. STENGER, of Pennsylvania, followed in opposition to the bill. Alluding to the smallness of subscription throughout the country to the Centennial fund, he said Congress was asked to pass this bill, while the people of the Union have said, by their refusal to subscribe, that they were not able to subscribe.

Mr. FELTON opposed the bill, but said his opposition was influenced by no vote in the House on the question of amnesty. If the House had perpetuated a wrong, that was no reason why he should vote against his convictions. His opposition to the bill was not opposition to the Centennial Exhibition. He wished success to the Exhibition, and trusted that it would be the means of fraternizing long estranged sections of the country. He was opposed to the bill because it was in direct conflict with the resolution adopted by the House on motion of the gentleman from Indiana (Holman.) He regarded that vote as a contract between Representatives and their constituents—a contract ratified by universal approval. To vote for this bill would be, in his opinion, a violation of that contract. It had been too long the custom to sneer at the Constitution as something obsolete, but while it had lain like the tiny bones of Egypt the people had once more breathed upon these bones, and it would not be long until bone would be seen coming to bone, and the principles of that old Constitution would arise a living army to do battle once more for human freedom.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, spoke in support of the bill as a measure in the interest of peace and amity.

Mr. COOK spoke against the bill, and argued that as the Government should be just before they are generous, the sixty million dollars of taxation wrested from the South during the war should be restored before the passage of this bill.

Mr. BANKS spoke in favor of the bill as not only constitutional but a measure of absolute necessity. Could Congress and the President invite eight foreign powers to come here to celebrate that anniversary, and Congress not have a right to grant one dollar or one dime to defray the expenses of their entertainment? He would not support any measure that he believed to be in any sense unconstitutional, but he was not by any means a strict constitutionist. They had seen the unfortunate results of strict construction. If the people of Naples should undertake to strap down the volcano of Vesuvius, what would be the result? Just exactly what the strict construction of the Constitution brought to this country—commotion, misery and death. While the Constitution should be closely adhered to, it must not be denied that there is some life and that there were some things which this Government might do and some things which it must do. He closed with a plea for the restoration of peace, the fraternization of sections and the re-establishment of that unity and loyalty which is indispensable to the maintenance of a prosperous government.

Mr. SWAN spoke in favor of the bill, and said that in voting for it he and his colleagues would only represent the wishes of the people of their State.

Without action on the bill the committee rose and the House, at 4:30, adjourned, it being understood that eulogies on the late Vice President Wilson would prevent a vote being taken on the bill to-morrow.

COLUMBUS.

Military Staff of Governor Hayes—Eating Diseased Pork—Bid for the Branch Mint—Important Caucus of Republican Legislators.

COLUMBUS, January 20.—Governor Hayes has as members of his military staff: A. H. Comstock, of Cuyahoga county, Quartermaster General, and W. H. Mussey, of Cincinnati, as Surgeon General.

Eight persons, living at a prominent boarding house here, were taken suddenly ill to-day, and at first it was thought they had been poisoned by a malicious servant of the house; but a physician has decided that the strange illness was caused by eating diseased pork. Other persons in this city have also recently been seriously ill, their symptoms being similar to those suffering from poisons, and this, too, has been traced to eating fresh pork.

A very persistent effort is being made among prominent business men, to secure the location of the branch mint at this point.

At a joint caucus of the Republican members of the General Assembly to-night, it was decided to support measures for abolishing the offices of Gas Commissioner, Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs and Comptroller of the Treasury, and to re-organize the Penitentiary and Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

POLITICAL.

Maine.

BLAINE SURE OF HIS OWN STATE.

AUGUSTA, January 20.—At the Republican Legislative caucus to-night, delegates and alternates were chosen to the Republican Convention. A resolution was unanimously passed that Hon. James G. Blaine is the choice of the Republicans of Maine for President.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Prince of Wales yesterday arrived at Lahore.

Judge Flippin was yesterday installed Mayor of Memphis.

A. J. Yarbro, ex-Collector of Tipton county, Tennessee, has been arrested on a charge of being a defaulter to the amount of $8,000.

H. C. Kibbee, the defaulting mining Secretary, shot himself through the head yesterday, at San Francisco, and was found dead in his bed. The defalcation amounts to $110,000.

WASHINGTON, PA., January 18, 1876.

MESSRS. F. W. JENKINS & BRO.—*Gents:* Your draft for $76 00 was presented and paid to-day. Forward me immediately twenty-five barrels of the *Famous Rising Sun Flour*. Please see that it is shipped through, as I am entirely out. I find this to be the best flour that I have handled this year. Yours respectfully,
GEO. A. NASSE.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CANVASSER—WANTED, a good, live man, with some experience in New-paper canvassing. Apply at 75 Diamond street.

WANTED—GIRL—A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework for a small family; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 94 Rosetta street.

WANTED — BUILDING — WANTED to rent a large Building, suitable for a Publishing House, in a central location. Address, stating terms, &c., by letter to ten days, to PUBLISHER, P. O. Lock Box 285, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—INFORMATION—TO S EAMBOATMEN—The officers of the Steamboat at 6 o'clock on the morning of the Street Preacher of Cincinnati, was lost on the night of the 26th of December, 1875

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1876.

ALL things have their uses. The Confederates in Congress stirred up a mud-puddle, and the *Post* washes its face in it.

CONGRESSMAN KNOTT, the Kentucky "humorist," is preparing a speech on the "press gag law." It is to be hoped he will not "convey" it from the editorial columns of the Lexington *Caucasian*.

WE REGRET to observe that both branches of the Iowa Legislature have passed to a second reading bills to restore capital punishment in that State. This is a sorry step for so enlightened and progressive a body of men as that to take.

A MAN'S vote is his own, and it is his undoubted prerogative to cast it as he thinks right. In opposing the proposed grant to the Centennial Exhibition, however, Mr. COCHRAN unquestionably opposes the wishes of nine-tenths of his constituents.

MR. BANKS, of Massachusetts, ranks himself now among "We, the Republicans." It has taken him a great while to make up his mind where he belongs, and it is to be hoped he will stay long enough in the ranks to enable him to speak more authoritatively for his party associates.

A CALIFORNIA correspondent of the Toledo *Blade*, who seems to be well informed on the subject, expresses his belief that the Republicans, with a fair ticket and platform, can easily carry that State at the next Presidential election. There is not a doubt of it—if they will only cease their fratricidal cross-firing.

"RAISE anew the shout of 'On to Jeff. Davis!' "—*Post*.

The *Post* has, of late, thoroughly demonstrated that it is as much the pliant and supple tool of Southern sectionalism now as formerly, and just as ready to bow down in sycophantic worship of rebel lash-swingers as before the war. The development of this fact is timely.

SO LITTLE SAMMY COX has actually declared, that while he means to be a Democrat, he will no longer be a party man; that he will reject henceforth the Democratic leaders and appeal to the voters of his district as an "Independent" candidate. That is to say, he got badly hurt on both sides in the late amnesty encounter, and is laid up sick in the hospital.

A NUMBER of German-American citizens have petitioned Congress to amend the Constitution so that any member of Congress may be recalled by a majority of the electors of his district at any time they grow dissatisfied with him. This is another cruel stab at the Democratic party, whose public representatives it would presently leave in a hopeless minority.

THE great importance of sustaining a broad, non-sectarian system of public education in New England, as elsewhere, is shown by the last annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, just prepared, from which it appears that the Puritan element there is fast dying out while a people with totally different tastes and tendencies is gradually taking possession of the land.

EVERY generation has some great work to do. Our first secured Independence, the second united us under one Constitution, the third dealt with slavery. The duty of the present generation is to stop the unparalleled growth of expenditure the country through, which has plunged alike the nation, the State, the county, the town, and almost every lesser municipality, into debt.

IT SEEMS that the BEECHER scandal is likely to be protracted by an indefinite litigation. It is now stated that Mrs. MOULTON intends bringing an action for slander against him for his coarse utterances concerning her at the Plymouth church meeting last week, and there is a probability that half a dozen additional suits may be brought before spring. Evidences of faltering faith in the great preacher's innocence increase and thicken daily.

THE word "Conservatives," as used in the returns from the French elections, does not mean Monarchists and anti-Republicans, but men of all parties opposed to the Radical or Extreme Republicans. This includes Moderate and Conservative Republicans, such as were known as the Left Center, as distinguished from the Extreme Left, in the French Parliament. The Republicans of all shades are therefore most probably in a majority in the Upper House of each which these elections were held.

THE subject of industrial education for the young is attracting the earnest attention of many of the leading educators of the country. A large portion of the report of the Ohio State Superintendent of Public Instruction is taken up with an advocacy of some industrial training of pupils in the public schools. He holds that "the schools should not educate the youth of the country beyond or aside from the inclination and ability to work with their hands." These are words worthy of being pondered by every parent and teacher in the land.

THE New York merchants have been holding another meeting to bemoan the fact that that city loses, while Philadelphia and Baltimore gain about the same relative proportion of Western bound freights, such as coffee, sugar, soda ash, tin plate, iron, &c., as they gain in Eastern bound freights, by their better terminal facilities and lower charges. They see that they must have transportation and terminal facilities equal to those of other cities if they would retain the commerce which favorable circumstances formerly threw into their lap—but they are not likely to get them. The supremacy of the "chief emporium of the continent" is on the wane.

THERE is an extraordinary tide of colored emigration from Tennessee and adjacent States to the Northwest. The movement cannot fail to have a deleterious effect upon the South and her industries. Those who tilled vast fields of corn, cotton and other staples will be forced to pay higher wages or cultivate their crops on a smaller scale. It seems impossible to induce the poor whites to place themselves on the level of "the man and brother," by working in the fields recently tilled by them. In other occupations it is the same. This feeling can only be overcome by large, increased wages, and there are many who will not even "degrade" themselves for that consideration.

THE Chairman of the Democratic National Committee has called a meeting to be held at Washington, February 22, to fix the time and place for the National Convention. He called the meeting for WASHINGTON'S birthday in the hope that the party might thus get a little patriotic reputation, and the day for the National Convention will probably be the Fourth of July, for the same reason; but a party that fills the offices at its disposal with rebels, and whose House of Representatives is known as "the Confederate Congress," cannot rid itself of its rebel taint by holding meetings on days devoted to national patriotism. The Pharisees were known by their extreme efforts to seem pious, when they were not, and the Democrats are, in a similar way, earning the character of political Pharisees.

PETITIONS are in circulation asking Congress to fix a date at which the metric system of weights and measures shall become the sole authorized public standard. The case of such a revolution, affecting so large a proportion of the transactions of life, will obviously be large, but whether we like it or not, there are many indications that our people will at no distant day adopt the metric system. It is already used in the mint and on the Coast Survey. Men of science have used it for many years. It is used by analytical chemists, and a great many architects in our principal cities have indicated their opinion by agreeing that they will use it after next Fourth of July. The system is taught in our schools and colleges, and is imported with our merchants' goods and our foreign books, and its adoption here would seem to be only a question of time.

MR. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, in his defense of TWEED in the suits pending against him, has been driven by the course of the New York *Tribune* towards him to ask "why one of the editors of that paper called upon Mr. TWEED immediately after the release of the latter from Blackwell's Island, and what did he ask of TWEED at the time?" "Furthermore," continued Mr. FIELD, "is it true that the *Tribune* is at present assisted by the bounty or indulgence of a man whom it charged persistently, most grossly, and I hope most falsely, with having robbed a corporation of large sums of money?" In return for a frank reply to these questions, Mr. FIELD promised to tell where he gets his fees from for defending TWEED. The man here referred to as disbursing his bounty to sustain the *Tribune* is JAY GOULD; and the questions asked are an intimation from one who ought to know, that the *Tribune* was guilty of an attempt to blackmail one thief, and is sustained by the bounty of another.

STAY LAWS.

There is a very strong desire apparent among the members of the Legislature, at Harrisburg, for the passage of a law to stay proceedings on executions for debt for a limited period. No bill for that purpose has yet been prepared or offered; but, in conversation, the inclination to press such an act is very clearly manifested.

Our present laws allow a stay of execution for six, nine and twelve months, according to the amount of the debt, to those possessed of otherwise unincumbered real estate, or to those who can furnish satisfactory security; but this does not answer the purposes of those who look for a much more sweeping measure.

In 1861 a stay law was passed which was limited to a year after its passage, and we believe the policy of it was not continued after the period then fixed for its expiration. This law grew out of the misfortunes that flowed from the panic of 1857. The Legislature was slow to pass it, but the pressure in its favor finally forced it through. That was four years after the panic, and the present demand is less than three years removed from the panic of 1873; but the present suffering is probably keener and more extended than it was under the preceding panic.

A stay law, sweeping and all-comprehensive in its suspension of legal process for the collection of debts, even though limited to a short period in its operations, is not a desirable remedy, and it would be much better for our future interests if we could avoid a resort to it. The passage of it would be a confession of utter prostration, and would clog a return to prosperity. It would probably let some debtors out of their troubles by giving them time to gather up enough of their means to pay off their debts; but to the majority it would be a mere postponement, and bring no real relief.

Of course, to those who are terrified at their present troubles, and who fear to face a forced sale of their property at much less than its value, no argument is sufficient to prevent them from clamoring for a legal remedy that will postpone the evil day; and the cry that comes up from this class of people is well nigh irresistible. We shall not be surprised, therefore, if their call is responded to as similar calls have been heretofore, in similar cases.

Besides that, a stay law may serve a good purpose in preventing the demoralization that must follow from the constantly increasing sales of property upon execution. In periods of depression, such as this, there are very few ready or willing to buy real estate, and every forced sale adds to the depression. It is impossible to realize the value of the property levied on; and when a sale becomes a sacrifice it carries ruin in its train, not only to the parties immediately interested, but to all those who are in similar circumstances. It is not therefore astonishing that it should seem better to those who are in legal peril, to stay all proceeding than to force property to sale at prices ruinously low.

For these reasons we think it probable that such a law will pass. In many of the counties the levies upon executions issued are so frightful in their extent that they almost lose the character of a protection to the creditors. The delay of a year may not better this much; but it will afford a temporary relief, and that, to many, is a consideration. We fear the remedy will prove as bad as the disease; but the fear of the disease is much greater than the fear of the remedy, and may therefore be expected to prevail.

THE THIRTY DAYS ACT.

The Catholic clergy in this State have made no movements, as yet, such as have been made in Ohio, New York and New Jersey in favor of a division of the school fund in behalf of sectarian schools, but it is generally understood that they have a movement on foot for the repeal of what is known as the "thirty days act," which renders null any bequest to religious institutions made within thirty days of the testator's death.

The object of this act was to cut of deathbed bequests, made under priestly or clerical influence at a time when testators are peculiarly susceptible to such influences. There had been, prior to its passage, many instances of whole estates, or large portions of them, gobbled up by the church, through the suggestions of the priests in attendance upon the owners in their last moments, the families or the natural heirs suffering from the loss of the property thus diverted from them.

The effect of the act has been to cut this practice off, and the Catholic clergy, through its instances, constantly occurring, the failure of charitable or religious bequests, because made within the prohibited period, have been mainly those made in favor of Protestant institutions, the Catholic Church has felt severely the deprivation of its opportunity to take advantage of the generosity begotten *in extremis*.

Hence the effort to repeal the thirty days act. That act has not cut off many bequests actually made in favor of the Catholic Church; but it has cut off a fruitful means of obtaining them. There is all the difference in the world between the disposition of a testator in sound, bodily and mental health, and the same testator in *articulo mortis*; and the church has found, to its cost, that it gets fewer benefactions by wills made by those in active life than it would get through the agency of death-bed generosity.

The act in question was borrowed, in its general bearing, from English legislation upon the same subject. The long experience of that country in the testamentary disposition of estates taught its legislators, long ago, the necessity for guarding the real estate of the realm from being absorbed by the church through wills made in the very article of death; and the legislation which took its shape from that experience suggested the statute which it is now sought to repeal. Human nature is pretty much the same in all ages and in all climes; and Pennsylvania has but done what other States before her have felt compelled to do.

No open demand has yet been made for the repeal of this statute, nor will it be made until some prospect is afforded for giving it successful issue. The existence of a Democratic House of Representatives at Harrisburg is thought to afford that prospect; and certainly, if the repeal asked for cannot be obtained from that House, it can never be obtained at all. The Democracy has usually been obedient enough to answer such demands heretofore, and it was not a Democratic Legislature which passed the act referred to; but we cannot believe it so short-sighted as to respond to such a call upon it now. It has been guilty of many follies, and is capable of many more, but this is a step back wards which even that reckless party will be afraid to take.

IN HER latest volume, "Sermons to Clergymen," GAIL HAMILTON has done a good public service by satirizing the silly habit, which is so common, of mourning over the present degenerate days and contrasting them sadly with the golden age of the past, while we all know that the world, and our own country in particular, has steadily improved in morals as in culture. Looking round for some sinner in high place to admonish and for some suffering victim to vindicate, the author finds the former in the persons of Rev. Dr. WOOLSEY and JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL, and the latter in the Federal Government. Dr. WOOLSEY some time ago spoke in a public address of these times "when the affairs of the country are conducted with so little wisdom, and when political corruption seemed to be more and more rampant;" and LOWELL in his poem on the AGASSIZ, written abroad, with a singular want of patriotism for a poet so distinguished for his love of country, called it "The Land of Broken Promise." Assuming the former to represent the culture of Yale and the latter that of Harvard, the *argumentum ad hominem* is pressed home. About half the members of Congress are college graduates, and a larger proportion of the Cabinet and other high officials, while the proportion of college graduates to citizens generally is only one to about one hundred and sixty. She says:

"Now if the body-politic outside of government is a comparatively virtuous and pure body, and the body called government, though almost entirely free from the low element characterized as 'dangerous classes,' and composed largely of the very flower of civilization and Christianity, is so filthy and nauseous as to be a receivoir of political corruption, from which defilement the pure outside world should be defended, it must be agreed that our science and our Christianity are both failures, and that the most urgent need of the day is a radical reform in our institutions of learning and religion."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Senator Beck was a House salary grabber.

The Wisconsin Legislature is pottering over the Potter law.

The Emersonian fever is again raging with violence in Boston.

An ass is a horse, a Tennessee judge says. That settles *his* status.

They're enjoying strawberries—and street shootings—in New Orleans.

The ill-favored ghost of the franking privilege is again looming up in Congress.

The crop of centenarians increases daily. Aged colored women are most in demand.

Tugs and freight boats are plying about the lake harbors the same as in midsummer.

Gil Blas could have told Gil Haven that pulpiteers were never successful statesmen.

Vice President Wilson will be elaborately eulogized in the Senate and the House to-day.

How much of the prevalent dullness in business is to be attributed to the croaking of the press?

And now the ubiquitous heathen Chinee is about starting a "washee" house in the Black Hills.

The expression, "Tell it not in Gath," is supposed to have occult reference to George Alfred Townsend.

Diphtheria is devastating New York city, the deaths from that cause averaging eighty-two per week.

Samoa is getting on. It has a constitution and a howitzer. Next will follow a newspaper and a gallows.

Farmer Bonebrake is on the Indiana crooked whisky Grand Jury. Hope he'll prove worthy of his name.

Down East the invariable question in case of a new failure now is: "How much has his wife got in her name?"

"The hanging of the Crane." The Illinois Ku-Klux murderer of that name is to suffer the penalty of his crimes to-day.

The number of idle vessels in British ports is 350. Other nations also complain of the extreme dullness of the carrying trade.

The first insolvent creditor found making a false statement in an insolvency court has just been sent to prison in New York.

A Montreal medical student recently helped to dissect his grandmother before he knew who it was. He was terribly cut up about it.

An illustrated daily journal on a scale of magnitude hitherto unattempted either in England or elsewhere, is about to be brought out in London.

Maine, where the prohibitory law has been "vigorously enforced" for a generation, is all ablaze with a sudden and venement temperance excitement.

The United States Fish Commissioner's efforts in depositing shad in the California rivers some three years ago have been crowned with complete success.

While with us poetry is in its decline, in India it has just attained its full prime. In the Punjaub alone there are seventy-four rhythmical Indian ink slingers.

A movement is astir among the Welsh people in America having for its object a grand Centennial Eisteddfod in Philadelphia during the Centennial year.

One in every forty of the population of Durham county, England, has been convicted of drunkenness within a year. Evidently they were not "short-horn" Durams.

"Which is the most paramount?" is a specimen of the correct and elegant English used by a leading Democratic member of Congress in a recent speech. He should buy a grammar.

During the year just closed, fire destroyed $86,328,000 worth of property in the United States and Canada. The hotels are the most destructible, 367 having been burned during the year.

A means of utilizing the slag of iron furnaces by converting it into "silicate cotton," to be used as a clothing for steam boilers and steam pipes, to prevent loss of heat, has just been discovered.

Some of the fashions of the Centennial year are likely to be wonderful, if not fearful. Centennial woolen checked cloths with the figures "76" woven in each square are now being worked up at some of the largest factories in the East.

The latest English revenue returns show that the period of fiscal depression, which there as here has been seriously into the Government revenue, has apparently closed. There is already an increase of $5,105,000 revenue over the proceeding year, although the fiscal year is not yet closed.

PERSONAL.

A man in Des Moines, Iowa, is preparing a box to contain full information concerning the past history and present condition of that city, which will be hermetically sealed and addressed to the Mayor of Des Moines, 1975.

Pitiful. A very respectably dressed young woman entered a music store in Newport, R. I., a few days ago, and bought a concertina, in order, she said, to earn a living by playing it in the street, accompanied by her sister, who would sing. She said she had a sick mother to support, and could not obtain employment.

A widow who kept a boarding house at Sand Bank, Oswego county, New York, now knows "how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child." One of the boarders made love to the widow so successfully that she loaned him two hundred dollars, wherewith he eloped with her daughter. The mother built the house of of her hopes on a sand bank.

Mr. W. E. Baker, an eccentric character living in Boston, has just returned from a trip which he made to the South for the purpose of distributing silver badges in the form of a silver pig to certain Southern visitors to the Bunker Hill Centennial celebration, who when in Boston good humoredly assisted him in laying the cornerstone of his "centennial" pig-pen. He must be a bore.

There was a curious funeral in England the other day. A sporting gentleman, one of the old school, was buried in his hunting suit, with cap, whip and spurs. He was carried on a board to a hole in his garden, and then laid in a stone coffin between the bodies of two favorite cows that had died and been buried some time before. An old pony with which he used to hunt was shot and buried at his feet, with his saddle and bridle, and a couple of dogs and a fox were also put to death and buried at his head. There was no funeral service, and no other rites of any sort.

Mrs. Williams, of Detroit, Mich., fifteen years an invalid, nine years under medical treatment, nearly a year unable to walk, and for a time bed-ridden, suffering intense agony, was deemed a hopeless invalid by friends and physicians. Six alone had a hope of recovery. An inspiration to pray for recovery seized her, and she prayed for health. At once her physical agony began to decrease, and in a few moments she was able to sit up and read her Bible. On the fourth day she attended a prayer meeting; on the sixth day she went to church three times, and a few days later was able to attend to household duties. Dr. Weber, her physician, and a member of the M. E. Church, says it is not medicine that cured her, but the prayer of faith.

A Marrying Man.

A few days ago there was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary from Mahoning county, Ohio, a man that deserves to be classed with the A 1 scoundrels of the day. He formerly figured in this county, where he was known as William Cottell. He came here from Western New York about 1858, and shortly after married the daughter of a respectable farmer living in an adjoining township. They lived together as man and wife until the winter of 1874, when he brought a woman into the house, whom it is said he had married in Warren county. Thinking that all was not right the wife opened her husband's trunk, and there found letters from a woman in New York State to whom he had been married some years before. Wife No. 2, as we must now call her, had the husband arrested for bigamy, on the ground of his marriage to wife No. 3. The man became frightened, and making over his property to wife No. 2, went to Warren county where he was arrested by the friends of wife No. 3, on a charge of bigamy, and thrown into jail. He escaped from jail in a short time, and then went to Cherry Valley, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and after staying there a short time he went to New Castle. Hearing of a young woman near Canfield, Ohio, who desired work, he drove to her home and secured her as a hired girl, representing to the girl's mother that he wished to get a servant for his mother. They drove some distance into the country and put up at a farm house, where they passed as man an wife, under threats, as the girl states, of taking her life if she refused to be so known. The girl went home the next day, made her complaint to the mother and as a result Cottell was arrested for rape, tried, convicted and sentenced as above stated.—*Greenville Pa. Argus.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The Evangelical Christian Convention—Moody's Manner and Method—Personal Appearance—Sankey's Singing—Notabilities Present.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1876.

The great Evangelical Convention, in the Moody and Sankey Hall, began to-day, at ten o'clock, and was formally opened with prayer by Rev. Alexander Clark, D. D., editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, Pittsburgh. Several thousand ministers, editors and accredited laymen from the various branches of the church are present, and the promiscuous mingling of representative men from all the sects, singing, praying, working as with one mind and one heart, is a beautiful sight. The various topics announced are opened by Mr. Moody, and on the first day he discussed the best mode of conducting union revival meetings, how to make the prayer meeting interesting, etc., and his addresses were admirable.

Not that Moody is original or graceful, but that he is pre-eminently practical. He will say "set" for "sit," "done" for "did," "come" for "came," and clip his words and mix his metaphors; and yet there is such honesty in his eye, such earnestness in his voice, such a wholesome atmosphere all about him, that he rivets attention, and will overwhelm an audience of scholars and thinkers with the simple power of his own life. He is a brusque, corpulent, short-necked, puffy, bustling, square sort of man; he wears a big frock coat and keeps it buttoned; baggy pantaloons, full beard, and has a head and shoulders like a miller, and he could hear nasty burrs. He puts on no airs, cares nothing about fashion, has no time even to think about appearance. But there is something in that manly face which wins, mounts, appeals to one's best nature, brings good tidings before a word is spoken. The stranger intuitively "takes to" such a presence. There is no professionality, no holy tone, no starchiness, or oiliness, or pretention. Moody is a man. He looks manly, talks manly, lives and everywhere is the blunt, out-and-out, up-and-down man. He is great because he is himself. He imitates nobody, and is annoyed if anybody imitates him. He gets his sermons direct from the Bible and from the people. He needs no finely-phrased commentaries, no homiletic helps, no scholastic analyses and interpretations. He finds the cardinal doctrines in solid facts and in ringing music on every page of the Book. When you hear him, you feel, someway, as if an apostle speaks. You can imagine Peter, standing by his fishing nets, or Paul before Felix, his language is so plain, so compact, so direct, so mighty in the truth it bears. Moody is not an orator, but he is eloquent; he is not an elocutionist or an actor, but he speaks words which are quick and powerful, striking into the conscience, thrilling the soul, eliciting the heart's inmost responses, and accomplishing that whereunto they are sent.

Mr. Moody's suggestions on the management of revival meetings and prayer meetings were characteristic. He took a business view of the subject. There must be more naturalness and less professionality, more shaking of hands, and nearer circling together, and warmer fraternity as neighbors; then there will be more genuine religion and a larger attendance. He recommended short prayers, short talks, and urged that everybody do something. The idlers are the gossips. The do-nothings are the mischief-makers. When professors of religion are too modest to speak in meeting, they are almost sure to be busybodies in other people's affairs. Get church members to be doing something for the Master, and keep them at it, and there will be no opportunity to stir up strife by tale-bearing and whispers and criticism.

Mr. Moody was plied by a broadside of questions, but his answers were ready, sometimes witty, and always satisfactory. His power is seen more in his quick and lucid responses to practical questions sprung upon him, than even in his sermon. You may catch a weasel asleep, but you will never find Moody off his guard or nonplused in the cross-questioning of a convention of preachers.

If pastors everywhere would look more to the business side of religion and less to the sentimental, they would accomplish vastly more good. It is to be hoped that this convention may result in awakening and converting many ministers in methods of Christian service.

The singing of Ira D. Sankey is indescribable. It is simple, and yet sublime. His voice is clear, strong, sweet, well modulated and never loud. He sings with the spirit. There is no affectation, no mouthing of words, or quivering of syllables, or climbing after climaxes—and so no place for the applause to come in. He is foreordained from the beginning of the program me—no professionality at all. It is not at music, rich, full, soul-reaching, and your heart throbs and your ears flow, you don't know why, and you hunger for the verses as for bread. You are ashine and the hymns flow into your soul as cool water, and you are blest and strengthened and happy. Sankey's countenance has much to do with his singing for it is simply the singer. He is as earnest as if preaching, and far more so, I guess, than many who preach very prettily. Sankey does not sing to elicit praise from your lips, but to hear glad tidings of great joy to your heart.

An eloquent speech was made on Wednesday by Bishop Simpson, valiant veteran of the ranks. His voice is still tender, tenor voice; what pathos, what power! Among living preachers no one stands more deservedly high as a leader and as a Gospel statesman than Bishop Simpson. Although well on in years, he is young in spirit, music-voiced, imaginative, profound, peerless in the pulpit as he was twenty years ago, and may he live to lead Zion's hosts to victory!

Then Dr. Muchmore, of the *Presbyterian*, Fred. Bell, the "singing preacher," Hon. W. E. Dodge, George H. Stuart, John Wanamaker, Rev. C. A. Dickey and Dr. Lowry, all participated in the exercises Wednesday, and a full thousand ministers were crowded on the platform and among the people in the hall beside.

It was a grand day in the courts of the Lord's house! SPECTATOR.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES

The Newark, O., rolling mill is running day and night.

There is talk of erecting a paper mill at Parker City, Pa.

The Germantown, O., rolling mill is now running with full force, double time.

All of the four shoe factories in Allentown, Pa., will shortly be run by steam.

A six foot vein of coal, it is claimed, has been opened near Sonestown, Sullivan county, Pa.

Wampum Furnace, Lawrence county, Pa., has shut down on account of no ore-roads too bad to haul it.

But one of the mills of Mr. Steel, at Coatesville, Pa., is running; two are standing idle for want of work.

A new savings bank, capital $50,000, has been organized in Kenton, O., lately with General J. S. Robinson as President.

Forty-five shares of a Cadiz, O., national bank were sold recently at an average price of about $186 per share of $100 each.

When the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad changes its gauge, there will have to be built over 12,000 coal cars.

Several boat loads of iron, for the Scioto Valley Railroad bridge at Chillicothe, O., have arrived there during the past week by canal.

During 1874 there were in Ohio 343 business failures, for liabilities aggregating $8,481,000, and in 1875 there were 339, liabilities $7,993,282.

The Cambria Iron Company has purchased a lot of ground near the Johnstown depot, paying therefore $16,000, and upon which an extensive wagon manufactory will be erected.

An ax factory is now in course of erection at Huntingdon, Pa., by Orbison & Co., of which J. F. McKinley, now employed in Mann's manufactory in Mifflin county, is to be Superintendent.

The Cambria Iron Company, whose headquarters are at Johnstown, Pa., has a capital of $7,000,000. It operates a flouring mill; it owns and operates one of the largest saw mills in the State; it builds bridges, constructs, owns, and operates railroads, stocks them with engines and cars of their own construction, and, in fact, moves almost every arm of industry. Besides its buildings, industries, and mills at Johnstown, the Cambria Iron Company also owns furnaces, stores, lands, mines, rolling mills, &c., in Blair county.

That part of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railway from Chauncey, Athens county, to Bucyrus, Ohio, now under contract, will pass through the very heart of the great coal fields, give a southern outlet to the Hocking Valley coal fields, and will cross or tap the following important railways: the Hocking Valley at Salina, Muskingum Valley at New Lexington, Newark and Straitsville at Junction City, Central Ohio and Pan Handle between Columbus and Newark, Columbus, Mt. Vernon and Cleveland at Centerburg, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis at Mt. Gilead, Atlantic and Great western at Three Locusts, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway at Bucyrus, making ten railways in all.

Lemont Furnace, in Fayette county, Pa., commenced making metal during the first week of the year, from three-fourths native ore. Its capacity is from forty to fifty tons per day, but it is now turning out only from twenty to twenty-five tons. It is in a highly favorable locality, ore and limestone being easy of access within fifty rods of the furnace. The furnace works admirably, and the owners are satisfied that good mill iron can be made there at sixteen dollars a ton. In addition to the furnace, the company has a large number of coke ovens in full operation, besides a magnificent brick works, where they manufacture large quantities of both red and fire brick. The company at this time employ one hundred and fifty men in their various departments, and propose in the future to considerably increase the number.

The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the last week was 6,690 tons, against 2,609 for the corresponding week of last year; increase 4,081 tons. The total amount for the year is 262,503, against 375,645 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase 113,142 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions of which we have returns, for the week, was: Anthracite, 156,554 tons; bituminous, 28,806 tons; total, 184,361 tons; increase of anthracite, 35,742 tons; increase of bituminous, 8,353 tons; total increase, 45,085 tons. The quantity so far for the year is: Anthracite, 791,559 tons; bituminous, 68,833 tons; total, 860,392 tons, against 821,706 tons anthracite and 47,811 tons bituminous for the same period of last year; decrease of onthracite, 30,147; increase of bituminous, 21,522 tons.—*Pottsville Mining Journal.*

Pranks of a Disordered Liver.

A disordered liver plays sad pranks with the digestive organs, the bowels, the kidneys and the blood, and inflicts an infinite variety of unpleasant symptoms upon its unfortunate possessor, among which may be mentioned yellowness of the skin and whites of the eyes, furred tongue, nausea, headache, vertigo, pain in the head, side and stomach, drowsiness by day and unrest by night, difficult evacuation, and even irritation of the bladder and urethra. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters discipline the rebellious organ, and correct the bilious manifestations more rapidly and certainly than anything else, and are far more agreeable and infinitely wholesomer than the violent evacuants with which the bilious often persecute their unfortunate bowels and stomachs, under the mistaken impression that they are regulating their livers.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 62 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST DECKENBACH VS. JACOB MEYER.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1. No. 214 March T., 1872.

The undersigned, Master in the above case, having been directed by the Court to distribute to and among the persons entitled to the same, the fund arising from the sale of the partnership property belonging to Jacob Meyer, Ernest Deckenbach and Philip Diss, and stated, Pittsburgh, and sold on August 23, 1875, by order of said Court, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 62 Grant s reet, in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 15, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons having claims to said fund will present them to him.

H. H. McCORMICK,
Master.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ACCOUNT of WM. DAILEY, Trustee for creditors of CORNELL & WERLING.

In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, of Allegheny county. No. 199 December T., 1875.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to pass upon exceptions filed to account and distribute the funds in the hands of the Trustee, has prepared his report as such Auditor, and the same will be filed on SATURDAY, January 22, 1876, unless exceptions are filed before that time. In the meantime the said report will be at my office, No. 100 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, for inspection.

R. B. PETTY,
Auditor.

Pittsburgh, January 10, 1876.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 20, 1876.

The local loan market is quiet and steady, the rates for money remaining about as last reported and the supply of both exchange and currency sufficient for the wants of the banks. Some mortgage borrowers are in the market for money, but they find that the value of real estate as a collateral has declined even in greater proportion than the selling price. Most lenders now require not only that the property have a rental value that will insure the payment of the interest promptly, but they ask that the value of the ground shall be such as to secure the loan beyond peradventure, should the improvements be destroyed.

Local stocks are quiet, and sales reported at auction are much below the prices of former years. The same may be said of the Eastern markets, which seem devoid of all life, and unsupported by the outside public. The *Herald* says:

There are Doctor Cummingses in the Stock Exchange as well as in the conventicle. Both are preaching a coming millennium—the one in shares, the other in evangelism. Each party has quotations ready to prove the soundn ess of his theory. The one culls from the stock list; the other from the Scriptures. Dr. Cumming has his eye upon the beast of the Apocalypse. his Stock Exchange imitator watches narrowly the browsing beast of the field. The divine animal is a complex nondescript organism that would scare the inhabitants of any respectable modern menagery into fits; the broker's quadruped is cramimiverous and cornuted—in a word, a bull. Dr. Cumming offers "Baxter's Call to the Unconverted," based upon a thousand years' option; the Wall street operator deals in "puts" at thirty days. Both the saint and the sinner are in to measure trustworthy—particularly Dr. Cumming. And yet the public is slow to take their "points." Most people have no pressing need of the millennium, and fewer people want stocks.

It, however, seems certain that the large operators have be en loading up under the firm impression that we have reached hard pan, and we may witness a repetition of the rise just two years ago, when stocks went kiting up 15 and 20 per cent.

—We note that Mr. Hunter, Congressman from Indiana, has introduced a bill into the House, which was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee, fixing the legal rate of interest throughout the United States.

If we must have usury laws it were better that they were uniform throughout the whole country. The law passed by Congress regulating the rate of interest in the District of Columbia is a liberal and just provision, the rate being fixed by the contracting parties, not to exceed ten per cent. Should Congress give us a general law of the same character it would do away with the vexatious, troublesome and contradictory decisions of the State courts on this subject. The Pennsylvania courts have, during the past year, been employing themselves evolving from their inner consciousness new and ingenious decisions under our State and national laws on the usury question. The latest we find reported in the *Legal Journal* of the 19th inst.—Lebanon National Bank *vs.* Cake—to which the curious reader is referred.

As the national banks were created by Congress for national purposes, at a time when their success was necessary to the national existence, it is the duty of Congress and the United States courts to see that these institutions are not placed at a disadvantage in competing with State banks and private bankers, for the business of the general public as they now are by the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State.

—Our daily New York letter of yesterday has the following remarks on the market:

The stock market has suffered a reaction today, both as to prices, and as to the volume of business.

Outside operators who have been buying stocks of late, are evidently willing to take their profits, and sold to-day, while at the same time the bear party have again forced their contracts on the market. This has been especially the case with Lake Shore, but we have no idea that the movement in it has come to an end, or halted, and we look for such fluctuations in it for some time to come.

There has been more trading in Pacific Mail, and it is becoming noticeable for the eagerness with which it is bought up at every decline. This is still a favorite stock, and it is impossible to venture an opinion concerning it.

Ohio and Mississippi shows great strength, and looks like going higher; but the St. Paul and Chicago and Northwestern stocks are also the most part neglected.

Union Pacific has been a weak spot in our market to-day, and even at its decline the public are not tempted to buy it, because our banks and our financial institutions still refuse to loan any money upon it. This keeps the stock in the hands of the clique, and prevents them from being saddled with it at such high prices.

Money remains easy at 6 per cent.

—In the suit of certain creditors, including the United States of Mexico, the Fourth and Chatham National Banks of New York and John Townshend against Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., notice has been served upon defendants' counsel that an application will be made before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, on the 22d inst., for certain relief, as follows:

"That the petitioners who have concerned creditors' suits have implied leave to prosecute the same, subject to the order of the Bankruptcy Court, and to distribute such of any proceeds recovered in such suits during the pendency of bankruptcy proceedings and without prejudice to the right to prove their original claims or judgments recovered prior to December 18, 1875; that all the petitioners who have recovered judgment have immediate leave to proceed to exhaust their remedy at law. That the petitioner, John Townshend, have immediate leave to proceed to sell under the levy made before the bankruptcy proceedings were commenced, and thereby test the validity of said assignment, as he may be advised, without prejudice to his right to recover there or any bankruptcy proceedings against said debtors whatever claim he may have, that the injunction issued on the 24th of December, 1875, against the petitioners, or some of them, be vacated, and that the proceedings in bankruptcy of December 18, 1875, and all the proceedings thereunder, be adjudged void and revoked, and the petition be dismissed with costs.

This application is based on a number of allegations charging among other thing that the assignees of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. to William B. Isaacs, Jr., and others, were executed and that they were made with intent to delay, defraud or hinder the creditors of the assigned firm.

—A report from Washington says that the Syndicate have sold all the new fives they subscribed for and will make final settlements with the Treasury February 1 and May 15.

The February coin interest to come out of the Treasury will not be over $6,000,000, and a large part of this belongs to Europe.

It is announced from London that on the 7th inst. there were stolen by forgery twenty £50 Bank of England notes numbered from 23,441 to 23,490 inclusive, and from 35,551 to 35,-560 inclusive, dated March 18, 1875.

Washington telegrams announce the arrival of Mr. Thomas A. Scott, presumably with designs in aid of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The presence of Baron Rothschild in Washington and his call upon Secretary of the Treasury is thought to indicate an early negotiation of the 4½ per cent. funded bonds of the United States.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 20, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	10:55 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:20 P. M.
Gold	113	113	113¼	113	113
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	121⅝				121⅝
5-20's, 1865, coup	118½				118½
5-20's, 1865, new	118½				118⅝
5-20's, 1867, registered	120¼				....
5-20's, 1867	120⅝				120⅝
5-20's, 1868	121¼				121¼
10-40's	118½				118½
10-40's, coupons	118⅝				118⅝
Currency 6's	123½				123½
New 5's, reg	108¾				108¾
Western Union Tel	77	77⅛	77⅜	77⅜	77¼
Quicksilver	....				....
Pacific Mail	37	37⅛	37⅜	37	37⅛
Panama	....				130
Adams Express	....				93½
Wells-Fargo Express	....				82
American Express	....				57
United States Express	....				81
New York Central	98				....
Erie	16	16	16	16	16
Michigan Central	90½	90½	91	91	91
Michigan Southern	66½	66½	67	67	67
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	97
Cleve. & Pittsburg	....	97	97	97	97
Chicago & N'western	41	40½	41	41	41
Do preferred	....				....
Rock Island	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
St. Paul common	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Do preferred	72	72	72	72	72
Wabash common	....				....
Fort Wayne	....				99
Ohio & Mississippi	22	22	22½	22½	22½
Union Pacific	68⅝	70	71	71	70
Harlem	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½
Hannibal & St. Jo	....				20
Iron Mountain	19	19	19	19	19
C. C. & I. C	41	41	41	41	41
Missouri Pacific	....				113
Atlantic & Pac. Tel	43				....
Missouri 6's	....				102½

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 113.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Money 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $252,000. The latest Treasury disbursed $281,000. Clearings $31,000,000. Sterling firm and higher at 483@483½.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 113, after advancing from 112⅝ to 113¾. Rates paid for carrying were 5, 4, and 2 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and higher, with a large investment demand. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet but strong. The stock market was generally lower in early dealings, but after mid-day became firm and prices advanced in the entire list. During the last hour of business the market was strong and higher, particularly for Western shares. Northwestern advanced to 41¼ for common and to 59¾ for preferred, closing at the highest point. St. Paul common rose to 39⅝ and preferred to 73¼. Lake Shore to 66¼. Pacific Mail was firm at 37⅝@37¾. Union Pacific at 69¾@70. Western Union at 77¼@77¾ and Ohio and Mississippi at 21½@22½. Wabash rose to 23 and Columbus and Indiana Central to 14½, closing sales being at a slight reaction. Transactions 132,000 shares, of which 16,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 7,000 Northwestern, 12,000 St. Paul, 35,000 Lake Shore, 34,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 7,000 Wabash. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	77	Do preferred	6
Pacific Mail	37¾	Fort Wayne	100½
Wells Fargo Ex	82	Terre Haute	9
Adams Express	93	Do preferred	19
United States Ex	81	Chicago & Alton	102¾
American Ex	58½	Do preferred	107
New York Central	108¾	Ohio & Mississippi	21½
Erie	15⅞	Indiana Central	43
Do preferred	36	Burling'n & Quincy	115½
Harlem	133	Hannibal & St. Joe	20½
Do preferred	133	Atlantic & P. Tel	43½
Mich. Central	91½	Delaware & Lack	119½
Lake Shore	66¾	Union Pac. stock	69½
Clev. & Pitts	97	Cen. Pac. bonds	104½
Northwestern	41¼	Union Pac. bonds	103
Do preferred	61¼	Do land grants	103¼
N. J. Central	105	Mariposa	....
Rock Island	106¾	Panama	130
St. Paul	39⅝	Missouri Pacific	11¾
Do preferred	74	A. and P., pref'd	45
Toledo & Wabash	5½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121¾	10-40's registered	117⅝
5-20's, 1865	116⅞	10-40's coupons	118¼
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅞	New 5's	108¾
5-20's, 1867	120⅝	Currency 6's	123½
5-20's, 1868	121¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	58	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	44¾	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	37		

LONDON, January 20, 5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £387,000 the past week. Proportion of bank reserve to liabilities 29¼ per cent. Consols for money 93 15-16; for account 93 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 109½; 5-20's, 1867, 109½; 10-40's, 107; new 5's 104⅞.

PARIS, January 20.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 3,161,000 francs the past week. Rentes 66 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 20.—United States bonds—New 5's 100.

NEW ORLEANS, January 20.—Gold 113. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Bank 545¾@550. Short 12½ discount. Sterling—Bank 545¾@550. Sight 12½ discount. Sterling—Bank 545¾@550.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY January 20, 1876.

There was a moderately active and satisfactory trade in wholesale and jobbing circles today at steady prices. The leading features of trade display no important alteration from those previously reported. The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,248	Butter, pkgs	63
Corn, bus	34	Bacon, tcs	179
Barley, bus	....	Potatoes, bus	1,130
Oats, bus	3,088	Hay, bales	20

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet but steady at about former prices. Wheat is firm for choice grades. We quote as follows: Michigan white $1 38@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 36@1 35, the latter for extra prime quality; Northwestern red $1 35@1 38; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do 90@$1 10, as to quality. Corn is quiet with light receipts at former prices. We quote new shelled at 51@53c for good yellow; new ear 48@50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; old shelled is scarce and nearly is held at 63@65c. Oats were active at about former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 39@40c; white do at 41@42c; Western white 43@44c. Barley—Not much doing; Canada is held at $1 30@$1 35 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 18@$1 22; common to prime $1 00@1 10; fall $1 10@1 15; low grades nominal at 90@$1 00. Rye is quiet with a sale of one car at 82c, held at 80@82c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—There is an active business on choice brands at steady prices. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard grands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well-known brands of family flour $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@6 75; Minnesota $6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis $8 00@8 50; choice [illegible] $8 00@8 50; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 00@7 25; self raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $2 per bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2½@3c ₱ lb.

HAY—The market is steady and quiet. We quote upland prairie, baled, per ton, $12 00@$13 00; prime timothy $16 00@$17 00. No 2 do $17 00@18 00. Straw rules at $11 50@12 00 per ton for baled.

MILL FEED—There is a steady trade at low values. We quote bran at 80@90c ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; corn meal in round lots $1 40 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 25@1 30.

Groceries.

Trade was steady in leading lines of staple groceries, with a fair jobbing demand. Quotations rule steady and unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	25	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	24	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	23	Extra C	9¾c
Good Rio	22	Extra C—yel	9½@9¾c
Ordinary Rio	21	Yellow C	9c
Java	33	Franklin, B	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	25@25½c	Crushed	12¾c
2d grades do	25@25½c	Powdered	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	24@25c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	36 c	Good fair N. O	9 c
Java, in bulk	34½c	Fully do	8½c
Teas.		Prime do	8¾c
Young Hyson	45c@$1 00	Choice fair do	9 c
Gunpowder	60c@ 1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	45@55c	*Molasses.*	₱ gallon
Japan	40c@ 55	Str'y ch. N. O.	50@55c
Oolong	25c@ 80	Prime	55@60c
Nagcy	1 00	Good	50c
Souchong	35c@ 75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.		Ex. white drips	70c
Pearl	4½@5 c	Sugar drips	60c
Silver gloss	9½c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	7½c	*Rice.*	
Rice.		Cloves	60 c
Choice Carl'n	7½@8 c	Mace	1 80@1 90
Patna	7½@8 c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	7½@7¾c	Nutmegs	@1 35
Louisiana	7 c	Pepper	25 c
Soda.		*Syrups.*	
B'cards, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	4½ c
B'cards, in ½ lb pkgs	5½c	S. Star, ₱ box	5 c
B'cards, in papers	7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 90
Candles.		Dobbin's do	6 90
Star, full weight	18 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱	5½c
Stearine	15 c	German mottled do	7½c
Paraffine	18@20c		

TOBACCOS—A moderate movement continues to characterize this line of trade, without notable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun rolls	50@65c	Smoking	45@55c
Black Navy	55@63c	ulated	50@75c
Black Twist	55@65c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	53@66c	Western leaf	6 @ 9c
Louisville Cav	68@70c	wrappers	15@20c
Virginia Navy	60@62c	Ohio seed leaf	7½@12c
Virginia Twis	86@6c	Ohio seed wrap	18@25c
Virginia Cav	90@6c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Bubble Thick	63@66c	Connecticut com.	10@12c
Flounders	63@66c	wrapper	60@70c
Bright pounds	60@64c	Conn. filler	10@12c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana wrap	1 25@2 50
Rough & Ready	65@65c	Havana fillers	50@1 25
Fine Cut	55@60c	*Cigars.*	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Penn'a. seed	45@ 20
Cut and Dry	55@62c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	40@50c	Seed of Havana	30@ 36
Black Snuff	60@65c	Havana	60@150

FISH—A steady trade at firm prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

Extra No. 1 Mess	Per bbl.	Labrador herring,	Per bbl.
mackerel	$24 00	split	$ 8 50
Extra No. 1 shore do	22 00	Round do	6 50
Ex. No. 1 shore do	20 00	Lake herring	4 50
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Smoked blue fish	1 00
No. 1 bay do	22 00	Lake Erie do	6¼c
No. 2 do	19 00	codfish, ₱ lb	6¼c
No. 2 do	16 00	Medium do	6 c
Large No. 3 do	11 00	Boneless codfish	7 c
No. 3 do	9 75	Halibut do	14½c
White Fish	8 00	Pickerel, ₱ bbl	6 00
California salmon, half bbls	9 50	Scaled herring, do	50 c

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 00; peaches, 2-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 25; asparagus, 2½-lb cans $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans $2 25; pint pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 25; half gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $5 50; bbls containing 1,200 pickles, $5 25; half-bbls containing 600 pickles, $3 75.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 25; London layers do $3 50; Valentias, new, 11½@12c; ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 8½@9½c. Almonds—Languedoc 38c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 12c; Sicily Ilberts 15c. Sugar-cured figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

Petroleum.

January 21.—There has been a widely fluctuating and uncertain market since our last report, closing at a slight advance over our former quotations.

CRUDE—There is an active demand with a rather firmer feeling. We quote Conduit and Union at wells at $1 77½@1 78½; United do $1 75½@1 77½; outside lines $1 72½@1 75; immediate shipment $2 02½@2 05. Sales of 30,-500 barrels are reported.

REFINED—The general feeling of the refined market seems to be toward weakness under the effect of the fluctuations of the crude market. We quote standard white on the cars at 10½@11c for prompt. New York delivery rules at 11½@11c for January and January, Baltimore and Philadelphia delivery are quoted at 13½@13¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Continue quiet at $1 25@1 30 for city; $1 15 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 20.—The *Courier* says: The market was very fluctuating and sales were made at all figures between $1 69½ and $1 76½ for United, in which line most of the transactions were made; but closing figures were 3c better than prices paid at the opening. United opened at $1 73½ asked, declined to $1 69¾ with sales at that figure, and advanced to $1 76½, where it remained practically about two in the afternoon, when it rapidly advanced with sales to $1 78¾. It declined, however, and at the close sales were made at $1 70¾. Little was offered in Union, but the trading across in this line were 1½c above United, and Conduit 1½c below. Upper road closed at $1 95½ and immediate shipment at $1 96@$1 97½. The total sales were 35,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, January 20.—The *Derrick* says: United closed firm at $1 77½ asked; shipment $2 02½ asked. Sales of 85,500 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Petroleum dull and weak. The Market is depressed and lower, chiefly influenced by the advices from the creek. Export inquiry is light notwithstanding the easier rates for ocean tonnage. Quotations are: Crude in bulk 7½c for prompt; do in shipping order 7½c; refined 13¾@14c; cases 19@19½c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 13¾@13½c; at Philadelphia 13½@13¾c.

OIL CITY, January 20.—Market quiet but firm. Current month dodge at $1 77½ bid for strictly fresh United; buyer's option this month $1 77½; seller's do $1 78; buyer's option first quarter of 1876 $1 80; sellers do first quarter $1 65; buyer's option first six months $2 00; seller's option first six months $1 60; buyer's option all the year $2 50; seller's option all the year $1 60.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Market quiet; standard white 13¾c; crude 7¾c; cases 17¾c.

TITUSVILLE, January 20.—Market nominal at $1 97½@2 00.

ROUSEVILLE, January 20.—Market quiet but held steady at $1 95.

TIONESTA, January 20.—Market quiet at $1 97½@2 00.

PARKERS, January 20.—Market quiet; United $1 77½; shipment $2 02½@2 05.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 20.—Petroleum quiet; crude 8c; refined 14@14½c; cases 18@20c; naptha 8¾@9c.

LONDON, January 20.—Refined petroleum 11¢@11¾d.

ANTWERP, January 20.—Refined petroleum 32 francs.

CLEVELAND, January 20.—Petroleum—Standard white, 110 degrees test, 11c; State test 12c.

CRUDE, per cent received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G M Robinson	Elkins & Flack	74
J M Robinson	Scott & Co	80
W T Bond	H C Vantiney	464
Total		618

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.			*Marcal*		
Acetic	5@ 12	65@ 18	Carb	1@ 2	30@ 35
Citric	1@ 1 05	45@ 1 12	Manna SF	1@ 2	60@ 80
Oxalic	2@ 17	9@ 20	Morph sulph	1 40@ 4	1 60@ 1 90
Sulphuric	2@ 3	4@ 5	Nut No 1	1@ 1 25	1 44
Tartaric	5@ 54	45@ 50	Oil		
Alcohol, gal	2 24@ 2 40		Alcohol	3 80@ 4 00	

Bergamot	5@ 5 25	Gaultheria	2 00@ 2 10
Castor	1 15@ 1 20	Juniper	2@ 2 50
Cinnamon	2 75@ 3 00	Lavender	90@ 1 00
Cloves	1@ 1 10	Lemon	2 50@ 3 00
Cod liver, gal	70@ 75	Linseed, boiled	65@ 70
Lemon	1 80@ 2 00	Linseed, raw	62@ 65
Linseed, b'l'd	65@ 70	Neatsfoot	90@ 1 00
Neatsfoot, gal	90@ 1 00	Olive	1 35@ 1 50
Olive, pure	1 75@ 2 00	Orange	2 00@ 2 50
Origanum	75@ 1 00	Pennyroyal	2 00@ 2 25
Peppermint	2 50@ 2 75	Rose	5 00@ 6 00
Rosemary	1 00@ 1 50	Sassafras	90@ 1 00
Sperm	2 25@ 2 50	Wintergreen	2 00@ 2 50
Tanners' oil	85@ 90	Wormseed	2 50@ 3 00
Turpentine	45@ 50	*Dyes, &c.*	
Whale, crude	85@ 90	Alkanet root	20@ 25
Whale, p'f'd	1 40@ 1 50	Blue vitriol	7@ 10
Wint'g'n	1 40@ 1 50	Bi chromate	12@ 14
Opium	7 50@ 8 00	Cochineal	45@ 50
Pi Paris, bbl	3 75@ 4 00	Copperas	2@ 3
Potass.		Cream Tartar	35@ 40
Bichrom	12@ 14	Indigo	75@ 1 00
Chlorate	25@ 30	Madder	12@ 14
Iodide	2 90@ 3 12	Oxalic	12@ 15
Nitrate	10@ 12	Prussiate yellow	30@ 35
Prussiate	25@ 30	Sulphur	2@ 3
Sulphate	2 30@ 2 40	Soda	
Roots.		Bicarb	3@ 4
Gentian	8@ 12	Hyposulphite	3@ 4
Ginger, Af	18@ 20	Nitrate	5@ 6
" Jamaica	28@ 30	Prussiate	25@ 28
Ipecac	2 50@ 2 75	Sulphite	3@ 4
Jalap powd	35@ 40	Soda ash	2½@ 3
Licorice	12@ 14	Soda, caustic	3½@ 4
Rhub F. D	1 00@ 1 50	Sulphur, flour	3@ 4
Rhub, good	75@ 1 00	Sulphur, roll	3@ 4
Senega	75@ 1 00	Vitriol, blue	8@ 10
Valer'n, Eng	45@ 50	Vitriol, white	10@ 12
" Germ	25@ 30	*Spices.*	
Sal Ammoh	16@ 18	Alspice	18@ 20
" Epsom	3@ 4	Cassia, China	30@ 35
" Soda	2½@ 3½	Ginger, African	15@ 18
Seed.		Mace	1 00@ 1 10
Canary	7@ 8	Nutmegs	1 00@ 1 10
Caraway	12@ 14	Pepper, Cayenne	30@ 35
Cardamon, ₱	2 00@ 2 50	Pepper, black	20@ 22
Mustard	12@ 14	Pepper, white	30@ 35
Senna, Alex	22@ 25	Pepper, Sing	18@ 20
" Tin	17@ 20	Pimento	12@ 14
Sundries.			
Bi Carb	5@ 6		
Soap, Cast	10@ 12		
" Cast wh	18@ 21		
" Mott's	15@ 18		
Turp spgal	47@ 52		
Varnish.			
Copal	1 25@ 2 00		
Japan	85@ 1 00		
Demar, gal	1 90@ 2 00		
Ven Red	2½@ 4		

NATIONA CHEMICALS—Trade continues fairly active at unchanged values. The following are the official rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifier—50 cases		1 case	₱ 50
Do	5 cases	1 case	₱ 60
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)		1 case	₱ 75
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)		1 case	₱ 75
Less quantity		1 case	₱ 5
Bi carb soda—25 kegs		₱ lb	3½c
Less quantity		₱ lb	4c
Sal soda—25 kegs		₱ lb	2½c
Less quantity		₱ lb	3c
Sal soda—25 bbls		₱ lb	2½c
Less quantity		₱ lb	3c
Caustic soda—10 drums		₱ lb	6@6½c
Less quantity		₱ lb	6@6½c
Copperas—20 bbls		₱ lb	1½c
Less quantity		₱ lb	2c
Porous alum—10 bbls		₱ lb	3½c
Less quantity		₱ lb	4c
Sulphuric acid		₱ lb	2½@3c
Nitric acid		₱ lb	6½@7c
Chloride calcium		₱ lb	3½@4c
Alum, lump		₱ lb	3½@3½c
Epsom salts		₱ lb	3½@3½c
Terms, cash in 30 days.			

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—There is a fair trade at lower prices due to white lead. The following are wholesale prices:

Linseed oils of 2,000 lbs in oil	95c
Linseed oils of 500 lbs in oil	98c
Fancy brands from	8 @ 9 c
Strictly pure (strictly pure) in kegs	9 @ 9½c
Orange mineral	14 @ 14½c
Pure red lead	9 @ 9½c
Painters' red lead	9 @ 10 c
Litharge	9 @ 9½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Wells' Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @ 16 c
Pure paints, ground in oil	13 @ 14 c
Do ready mixed	11 @ 12 c
Spirits Turpentine, in gall, in barrel lots	50 @52 c

ACIDS—The market is very dull and depressed. Soda ashes, refined, $4 00@$4 25 ₱ cwt. for high test; common $3 50@$3 90; bleaching $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@$8 00; pearl ash $8 00@$8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@$3 75; manganese $6 50; flour spar $2 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 20, 1876.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

We have little to add to our yesterday's report, and are content with stating that thingsgenerally are about the same. The run of cattle and hogs was heavy, as before stated, and the market rules dull and dragging. The sheep run was not heavy, and all the offerings would be disposed of at quotations. We quote as follows:

CATTLE.

STATIONS.	ABOVE LW WR	CHANGE — OF †	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft.	In. Ft.	In.	
Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	....	....	....	....
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	....	....	....	....
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	26	11 —	0	W. Clear.
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4	12 —	1	W. Fair.
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs	26	11 —	0	W. Clear.
Bulls and cows	25	11 —	0	W. Clear.

HOGS.

Extra Philadelphias	2	3	0	10	N. E. Cloudy.
Baltimore grades	2	8	—	5	N. E. Cloudy.
Yorker grades	2	3	—	2	N. E. Cloudy.
Roughs	4	11	—	0	N. E. Cloudy.

SHEEP.

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	6	9	—	6	W. Cloudy.
Extra, 90 to 95 lbs	5	2	—	5	W. Cloudy.
Fair, 80 to 90 lbs	4	3	—	4	W. Cloudy.
Common, 70 to 80 lbs	3	4	—	3	W. Fair.
Culls	2	5	—	2	W. Cloudy.
Vicksburg	37	10	—	6	S. Clear.

MILCH COWS.

Prime milkers	$60 00@70 00
Good milkers	45 00@55 00
Common milkers	30 00@40 00

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Beeves—Receipts 950 head, for three days, making 3,380 head against 2,300 head for the same time last week. Supply mainly common; market dull at low figures; the feeling toward the close was a little better; the best good steers brought $11 75; fair to good lots $10 50@11 50; common and ordinary natives $9 00@10 00; 1 car ordinary Illinois sold at $8 50; no strictly prime cattle shown.

Sheep—Receipts 3,520 head, making 9,650 head for three days, against 13,330 head for the same time last week. There was a firmer tone and larger volume of business; ordinary to common to prime $5 50@7 12½; one car extra fine wooled Ohio, 105 lbs, sold at $7 75.

Swine—Arrivals 4,340 head, making 10,100 head for three days, against 12,170 head for the same time last week. Two cars of Ohio corn-fed hogs, 170 lbs, sold at $7 00, such as sold at $7 50 yesterday.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 20.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head; official, yesterday, 3,900 head. Market quiet and prices steady; butchers' sold at $2 70@3 50; medium to good steers $4 00@4 80; best shipping $5 00@5 75; really choice would bring $6 00@6 25; receipts light, 1,800 head.

Hogs—Receipts 17,000 head. Market quiet and firm at yesterday's prices; closing weak and slightly lower; packers' $6 90@7 30; chiefly $7 25; bacon grades $7 25@7 30; Eastern grades $7 35@7 40. Shipments 1,900 head.

Sheep—Receipts 2,500 head. Market active; common to choice $4 00@6 00.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, January 20.—Cattle—Receipts 1 car; total for the week 6,140 head. No market today; yards about bare of stock.

S

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOMS 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 20, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.2 2	28	67	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M..	30 2 3	39	46	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30 2 9	34	52	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer.. 30.229 Highest thermom....39
Mean thermom... 35.7 Lowest thermom....20

Pittsburgh Female College.

Next term commences February 4th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I C. Pershing, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company.

The stockholders are requested to attend a meeting at room No. 20, third floor Germania Bank building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, on Friday evening, January 21st, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of suggesting names for directors.

A NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Pittsburgh Catholic Bishopric Divided.

A cable dispatch to the New York *Freeman's Journal*, dated Rome, January 20, announces that Allegheny City, Pa., has been made a Catholic Diocese, and that Bishop Domenec, now of Pittsburgh, is named its first Bishop, at his own request. Very Rev. J. Quigg, of Altoona, is appointed Bishop of Pittsburgh.

Executor's Auction Sale

Of valuable bank and other stocks this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

195 shares Exchange National Bank.
75 shares Western Insurance Company.
20 shares Allegheny Insurance Company.
1 5 per cent. Allegheny county bond, $4,550.
2 Pittsburgh city bonds $1,000 each.
30 shares National Bank of Commerce.
100 shares Artizans Insurance Company.
10 acres ground on Middletown road, in Stowe township.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Important Notice.

Having secured the service of a first-class workman, formerly in the New York factories, we are prepared to repair all damaged pianos, polish and improve the tone and action, and to effect particular renovate them. This is important to many who have instruments damaged by frost, heat or use. We guarantee to give the same tone as when new. MELLOR & HOENE, 79 Fifth avenue.

Robbed in a Saloon.

James Quinn, of Kansas City, Mo., arrived in Allegheny last evening *en route* for Liverpool, England. At least he said so. He went into a saloon on Federal street, near the depot, where he took too many drinks and got acquainted with too many people, for when he came to look for a one hundred dollar bill which he had laid away for the payment of his passage across the ocean it was gone. The police think Mr. Quinn in a cell, but the thief is at large.

A Lucky Drummer.

The Parker City *Daily* of yesterday says: A drummer, of Pittsburgh, lost on Sunday a pocket book, containing $175 in money and checks amounting to $1,500 to $1,600, in an outhouse of the Phillips House. It was found by Mr. Simpson, night operator of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, who left the pocket book with Mr. Smith, proprietor of the hotel. Several hours passed before the loser was aware of his loss, and then he went back to look for it, but in vain. On receiving his "long lost friend" he handed over $10 for the finder.

Serious Accident.

A serious and probably fatal accident, occurred about seven o'clock yesterday at the steel works of Smith, Sutton & Co., in Allegheny. A young man named Bennett, while working at the rolls, and standing in front of the same, was struck in or near the groin by a red hot rail, which passed several feet into his body, tearing and burning the man frightfully. The injured man was taken to his home on Belmont street, where he was promptly attended by a physician. The doctor has little hope of his recovery.

Severe Accident

Yesterday morning a driver of one of Keeling's coal teams, named Bradley, while standing on the platform at the head of Twelfth street, South Side, was struck by a piece of a car wheel, which had broken while the car was descending the incline. The missile knocked him from the platform, and when picked up it was discovered that one of his hands had been nearly severed from the body, a piece of iron had struck him. He was conveyed to his home, where medical assistance was procured.

The Kerwin Case.

The Coroner's jury, charged with the investigation of the cause of the death of Patrick Kerwin, on Washington street, visited the place where the occurrence is said to have taken place, yesterday morning, but were unable from the testimony and the clear weather to arrive at a decision of the case. They accordingly rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death on the night of January 16, from the entering into his lungs of a splinter of wood, on the 10th inst. What caused that splinter to enter the neck they could not say.

Bold Robbery.

About eight o'clock Tuesday evening A. Dickson, a grocer, residing and doing business on Federal street, went up stairs to wash, leaving his vest, with nineteen dollars in the pockets, on a table in the kitchen. Returning in about ten minutes, Mr. D. found the money had been been abstracted. The theft was evidently committed by some one well acquainted with the premises. A watch belonging to Mrs. Dickson was stolen from the house about two weeks ago in a manner equally as bold as the robbery just described. In this case Mr. Dickson suspected a certain party, and openly accused him, when greatly to his surprise the watch was restored.

Death of Mr. John C. Mattern.

Mr. John C. Mattern, the well known druggist of Third avenue and Smithfield street, died last evening. Mr. Mattern had been confined to his bed for some time, and though his demise was expected by his immediate friends, it will be a surprise to the community and a shock to many acquaintances and friends. Deceased was brought up in the drug business and his establishment has been for years one of the institutions of the city. He served one term in Select Council, and was widely known and highly respected for his many excellent qualities of head and heart. Mr. Mattern was in his forty-third year. He leaves a wife and children.

The Grand Charity Concert.

The ladies who had in charge the grand concert in aid of the poor must have been gratified last evening, at the success of their undertaking. Library Hall was [illegible] audience, [illegible] ent. [illegible] ly [illegible] ie [illegible] ad [illegible] von [illegible] per- [illegible] ering [illegible] e playing [illegible] ura Band [illegible] and added [illegible] he evening, [illegible] and gentlemen [illegible] praise. Altogether [illegible] a brilliant success.

The Elm Hotel

[illegible] e of the great questions of the day, connected with the Centennial, is the hotel accommodations. The Elm Avenue Hotel, now nearly completed, has been especially designed for the accommodation of visitors to the great Exhibition. All the rooms—five hundred in number—are well ventilated, and to avoid the possible necessity of crowding strangers in the same department, there are four hundred single rooms with single beds. Gentlemen traveling alone will particularly find this arrangement desirable, especially in consideration of the low rate of one dollar per night. In the center of the building [illegible] will be found a large and well-appoi[illegible] aurant and dining hall, wh[illegible] be served at all hours. [illegible] e meals will be conducted on [illegible] the "Elm" is to [illegible] e European plan.

City Property.

The Committee on City Property met last evening, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

On behalf of the Water Committee Mr. McClymonds asked that the rooms now occupied by the Board of Health be given them, but no action was taken.

The sub-committee was instructed to procure certain supplies needed at the several station houses.

A number of bills were ordered to be paid, including one for the shelving not yet completed, in the clerks' office.

On motion the Mayor was requested to instruct the police to arrest any person found defacing the elegant fence and other valuable property about the Second avenue park.

A committee was instructed to ascertain the cost of cleansing the rooms of City Hall.

Employees were appointed as follows: John Born, Janitor; William Clawson, night watchman. and William Musgrave, *laman*.

A committee on [illegible] ng for the hall was appointed.

The Reform School.

Investigation by the State Board of Charities.

Testimony of Miss Dickey and Miss Pence.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

The Examination to be Resumed To-Day—A Full Investigation Promised—Counsel to be Employed, etc.

Yesterday morning between ten and eleven o'clock, Francis Wells, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the proprietors of the *Evening Bulletin*, and Mr. Bakewell, Esq., of this city, visited the Reform school, as a Committee of the State Board of Charities for the purpose of investigating the recent charges preferred against the Superintendent and other offices of that institution. These charges are so well understood by our readers generally, that we need not repeat them, further than to say that cruel treatment of the inmates, and want of proper reformatory training, were the main allegations.

GETTING TO WORK.

At eleven o'clock Mr. Avery invited those present to the chapel, where the investigation was to be conducted.

Mr. Wells took the chair and announced that they were present as a committee of the State Board of Public Charities, at the request of the Board of Managers, to investigate charges preferred against certain officers of the Reform School. He stated that the members of the Board of Public Charities could administer an oath, but could not subpoena witnesses. The testimony, there ore, would be taken under oath, but there was no power to compel the attendance of reluctant witnesses. Notices would be served on all witnesses, and no doubt all would willingly attend. It was the intention of the committee to give the fullest scope to both parties, consistent with orderly procedure. He desired to be furnished with the names of all witnesses who were not connected with the institution, that they might be notified.

NAMING WITNESSES.

Mr. McElhany rose and named Mr. Mardrof and Mr. D. Umphries, of the Western Penitentiary, who who were at one time in the employ of Mr. Avery. Mr. Gill gave the names of Robert Levy, of Kelly's, Steuben, Pennsylvania Railroad, Rev. J. Travelli, Miss Andrews, Allegheny, Mrs. L. A. Blair, Irwin Station, Miss Tunning, of the National Hotel, this city, and William Winterbottom, of Akron, O., as important witnesses who ought to be present.

THE CHARGES.

Mr. Wells stated that there should be some specific charge, to the investigation of which the committee could address itself.

Mr. Gill stated that he had no charges to bring, and explained how he came to be connected with the case. He had simply laid before the managers of the Reform School the charges prepared by Mrs. McCoy, who was a member of the institution. He wished it distinctly understood that he did not appear as a public prosecutor, and that he had no personal feeling in the matter, having no interest in the institution beyond that of any other citizen. He stated further that the witnesses for the prosecution could not have their counsel here to-day, but expected to be able to secure their attendance to-morrow.

Mr. Wells said he had given the papers a very partial reading indeed, but inferred from what he had read that the main charges were acts of cruelty on the part of the superintendent, matron and other officers. If this was so, the committee would accept the same as expressing a list of charges and proceed accordingly. Of course a roaming discussion could not be permitted, but every fact bearing on the charges would be fully elicited.

Mr. Gill understood that the investigation was to cover two branches—abuse of the inmates, and a matter which sprang up subsequently (alluding to the charge that "Mr. Avery declared he knew enough to blow the institution up," etc).

Mr. Wells—We will go on and make inquiry into matters concerning which the witnesses present can testify.

Mr. Gill—Is it the intention to go into the whole matter, from top to bottom, or only the charges originally preferred?

Mr. Wells—This Board can at all times investigate the management of any public institution in the State; but we are here now to consider a specific charge—that of cruelty.

Mr. Gill thought that it would be better to postpone the hearing until counsel could be had, so that a proper cross-examination could be conducted.

Mr. Gilfillan—Why not proceed. The witnesses are here, and there is no use in wasting further time. I understand your duty is to examine and cross-examine, and draw out all the facts.

Mr. Wells—You are right, sir.

Mr. Bakewell—We are not disposed to deny counsel, when it is desired.

MR. GILL AS COUNSEL.

Josiah King, Esq., suggested that the Rev. Mr. Gill act as counsel for the prosecution. He had complained because he had had no opportunity to be heard during the first investigation, and now he thought he might desire to act in that capacity.

Mr. Gill said the ladies could have counsel to-morrow, or perhaps this afternoon. As to the first investigation, to which he had been referred, he had been specially notified that he could not act as counsel, and he did not attend, for reasons which he explained.

Mr. Bakewell—We will not be rigid as to rules of law, but try to get at the truth. Let us go on as far as possible to-day, and counsel can appear at any time.

Mr. Wells said he could not now exactly. Any witness examined to-day, can be recalled by counsel, at any time.

[Mr. Wells then read the statement of Miss Dickey, which has already been published.]

THE SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

Mr. Gill again asked if the committee was going to confine itself to the abuse of inmates exclusively?

Mr. Wells—We will endeavor to cover all matters raised by the recent investigation.

Mr. Gill—I have received much information lately, some bearing directly on these charges, and some on the other branch to which I have alluded.

Mr. Wells—We will get as near the bottom of this thing as we can.

A PROTEST.

Mr. King—I protest against investigating charges affecting the Board of Managers, when no specific charges are made against them. If this course is to be pursued, we must know what we are expected to meet. Let us have fair play.

Mr. Wells—There are many things, proper subjects of inquiry, which cannot be gone into now. Let us take one thing at a time. We will get at the truth, if you only let us make a start.

Mr. Gill was again requested to act as counsel, and consented to do so, Miss Dickey was first called and sworn.

Miss Susan Dickey's Testimony.

Came to the institution in September, 1875, as a teacher; had been a teacher in Washington county for ten years; here I taught the girls' school; was here two months and eleven days; Miss Lee was also teacher, until she became sick: I was subject to Mr. Avery's orders, through Miss McCoy, the matron. The officers meet only at the table, from the assistant matron down. The matron did not dine at our table. I was engaged in the boys' dining room part of the day. The girls' duties and mine continued until about half past two o'clock, when my duties as teacher commenced, and continued until six. There was school again from half past six until half past seven. After that my time was my own. There was a detail of girls to assist me each day. I had sole control of those under my charge, but administered no punishment. The matron was sent for, or the girls sent to her for punishment.

CURING THE TOOTH ACHE.

As to punishments given to girls under my charge—one morning two girls came into the dining room, with their faces very much swollen; they were crying; I told them to sit down, and I would report their cases to the matron. They said they had been suffering from toothache. When Miss McCoy came in, she rushed on them and slapped them in the face, saying "I will cure your tooth ache. Go to work." They were sent to work. Martha Cole, eighteen years of age, had opened a window to pass out some bath towels, in response to a rap from an officer on the outside, and for this the matron rushed upon and

SLAPPED HER IN THE FACE.

I should have attended to the towels myself. The girl was not allowed to open the window, as it communicated with the boys' department. There was probably a month or more between the two cases. I have seen a number of girls slapped. It was a frequent occurence. I presume all in my room were slapped at one time or another. The slaps were not very severe, but sufficient to hurt and make the girls cry. Emma Rose showed bruises on her neck. Martha Cole, Mary Walters, Jennie Davis, Mary Lafferty, Tillie Merriman, Alice Almas and Maggie Jennings were the girls under my charge in the dining room.

[The committee here took a recess for dinner.]

Miss Dickey, resumed—As to the exercise of discipline in the school room, the girls were sent down stairs to the sewing room for punishment. Know nothing as to what punishment was inflicted there.

PROMISCUING WHIPPING.

To Mr. Wells—Miss McCoy inflicted punishment herself. Saw Mary Trimmer slapped with the hands and fist, while I was passing through the kitchen. Saw girls whipped promiscuously in the bath room and in the yard, with a horsewhip. In the bathroom she used a horse whip, or gentleman's riding whip, on the girls, promiscously, for talking; can give no names. At another time in the [illegible] room, a girl had an eye injured by a blow in a promiscuous whipping. This girl was named Ella Herman. Have seen welts on the backs of the girls, the result of whipping. Emma Rose had a bruise on her neck, which was bleeding. She said she had been hurt by whipping. Emma Cursin had welts on her back, the result of whipping. She came in crying, and showed the welts. Martha Cole carried the effects of her whipping in the face, as well as her neck. I saw her struck in the face a number of times. Know of no other cases of corporal punishment. Girls have been punished by being sent to their rooms, deprived of meals, etc.

MR. AVERY'S VOICE.

I never saw Mr. Avery whip a pupil, but I heard his voice and heard the lash. Saw him with a whip in hand, and heard him scolding. I was then leaving the institution. When I heard the lashes I supposed he was in the hall. Heard an outcry, as of a girl's voice. Met a girl who said Mr. Avery was whipping Topsy Black and Mary Keenan. I was then on my way down. Heard Mr. Avery say "I will take the hide off you." When I saw him with the whip, he was at the door of his private room, and had neither coat nor vest on. He was looking in the door and scolding.

Mr. Wells called the attention of the witness to the fact that in her statement she said she saw Mr. Avery "brandish a whip over the heads of two girls," etc. Miss Dickey explained that she did not see the girls, but supposed, from what she had been told, that he was punishing the girls named.

CALLING PET NAMES.

Mrs. Miller, assistant matron, and Miss McClelland, matron of the boys' home, slapped inmates occasionally. Heard the girls called by abusive names—thieves, liars, burglars, sluts, etc. Miss McClelland, Miss McCoy, Helen Lee and Mrs. Miller all used these names, and used them in an ordinary way, in the sewing room, the yard, the dining-room and kitchen.

Have heard of girls being locked up for talking and giving impudence. They are allowed to talk some, but when they became boisterous they were slapped, sent from their meals, and locked up. I have heard of the "lock up," but know nothing about it. I sent girls down for punishment, but only about three times. Mr. Avery was never in the school room but once while I was there. Then he was in company with a committee. There was no good order in the sewing room, the girls being rebellious. I think the girls had a

SPECIAL AVERSION TO MRS. MILLER,

Because she was constantly informing on them. The girls often told me she struck them with keys, but I cannot name any one, as I paid little attention to them. The girls often spoke of the sewing room with horror, and became insolent as soon as there. They did not like the sewing room because they were scolded and abused, and made work until they were almost exhausted. Girls were at out to scrub when they were in the

FIRST STAGES OF FEVER.

Tillie Merriman was one of these; she has since died. I told the girls to tell the matron they were unfit for duty, but I did not intercede for them myself. The matron and assistant matron had a spite against the girls very severely. She brought the wagonwhip in under her apron, and gave them about three cuts each. Once, when Mary Trimmer was scrubbing, Miss McCoy

KICKED HER OVER THE BUCKET,

and she lit on her face. She had not been doing her work well, and I had complained to Miss McCoy. Never knew of Mr. Avery whipping any of the girls. Lucinda Jones also pulled some hair from her back, and in the streaks there was a black place as large as my hand. She said Miss McCoy had just whipped her up in the hall, and saw she had been crying. In the welts were

PIECES OF SKIN LOOSE,

as large as a five cent piece. Knew of Mrs. Miller throwing a part of a chair at some of the little children who were at work in the yard. She seemed to be in a very bad temper. The chair did not strike any of the children, but they ran out of the way. Also saw Mrs. Miller strike a little girl on the back with the keys, as the child was going up stairs. Tillie Merriman was compelled to work when she was sick—when her face was red with fever. I spoke to Miss McCoy about the girl, and she replied that the girl only wanted to escape work. I told the girl to go to Miss McCoy herself, and she said

SHE WOULD RATHER DIE

than go to her. She was sent in to Miss Dickey's department to work. Miss Johnson felt her pulse, and said she was not fit to be on her feet. She complained that she could not see, and the same night had to be carried to the infirmary. Next day she was out of her mind, and not long after she died. Heard Miss Lee call the girls "old cows," and heard Miss McClelland apply the epithet "slut." There was nothing Christian about the institution, as many of the officers were tyranical, and not at all kindly towards the children. The Avery family required a great deal of attention. When Mrs. Avery was sick, I received eight different orders for her breakfast. Never heard a blessing asked at meals all the time I was there—six months. It was the habit of Miss McClelland and Miss Lee to make light of religion. I have slapped some of the girls myself, but did not abuse them. Mr. Avery demanded a pudding once, when I told him I had nothing to make it of. Mr. Avery charged me with using forty pounds of butter, in a week, when only twenty pounds had been received. He said I was a mean, low woman and ordered a policeman to be called to remove me. The police officer was not called.

At five o'clock the committee adjourned to meet again at nine o'clock this morning.

Heinz, Noble & Co.

At the meeting of creditors of Heinz, Noble & Co. held yesterday afternoon before Register Sheafer, the debtors offered a composition of twenty cents on the dollar, ten per cent. payable April 15, 1876, and the other ten per cent. payable July 1, 1876. The proposition was rejected, and the meeting proceeded to the election of assignee, which resulted in the choice of John R. Wightman, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and John M. Southworth, of Woodstock, Illinois.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

Report of Annual Examination of the School of Design for Women—Thursday January 20, 1876.

Geometry—Miss Velma Butler, No. 1; Miss May Kelly, No. 2; Miss Virginia Rohen, No. 2.

Perspective, First Class—Miss Juliet Briggs, No. 1; Miss Lina Borland, No. 2; Miss Lizzie Conway, No. 3.

Perspective, Second Class—Mrs. A. M. Pier, No. 1; Miss Agnes Jamison, No. 2; Miss Jennie Paul, No. 2; Miss Jennie Bostwick, No. 3.

Elementary Outline — Miss Edith Douthet, No. 1; Miss Velma Butler, No. 2; Miss Lizzie Newell, No. 3.

Figure in Outline—Miss Agnes Jamison, Silver Medal; Miss Edith Douthet, No. 2; Miss Velma Butler, No. 3.

Landscape in Pencil—Miss Jennie Bostwick, No. 1; Miss Velma Butler, No. 2; Miss Agnes Jamison, No. 3.

Landscapes in Sepia—Miss Juliet Briggs, No. 1; Miss Lina Borland, No. 2; Miss Oella McDonald, No. 3.

Landscapes in Color—Miss Juliet Briggs, No. 1; Miss Mary M. Murtland, No. 2; Miss Lizzie Conway, No. 3.

Flowers (copies) Water Colors—Miss Juliet Briggs, No. 1; Miss Lina Borland, No. 2; Miss Lizzie Eaton, No. 3.

Special Studies—Miss Juliet Briggs, No. 1; Miss Oella McDonald, No. 2.

Drawings from Casts—Mrs. Hammond, No. 1; Miss Agnes Jamison, No. 2; Miss Jennie Bostwick, No. 3.

Ornaments from Casts in Crayon—Miss Jennie Bostwick, silver medal; Miss Oella McDonald, No. 2; Miss Lizzie Weish, No. 3.

India Ink, from Casts—Miss Eurilda Loomis, No. 1; Miss Lizzie Carter, No. 2; Miss Lizzie Kahle. No. 3.

Detail of Figure—Miss Juliet Briggs, No. 1; Miss Lina Borland, No. 2; Mrs. A. M. Pier, No. 2; Miss Josephine Rousseau, No. 3.

Heads, &c—Miss Juliet Briggs No. 1; Miss Josephine Rousseau, No. 2; Mrs. A. M. Pier, No. 3.

Full-Length Figures—Miss Mary M. Murtland, silver medal; Miss Lizzie Carter, No. 2; Miss Edith Ferguson, No. 3.

Anatomical Drawing—Miss Mary M. Murtland, No. 1; Mrs. A. M. Pier, No. 2; Miss. Mary McKinney, No. 3.

Water Colors from Nature—Miss Edith Ferguson, gold medal.

Oil Paintings—School Studies—Miss Eurilda Loomis, No. 1; Miss Virginia Lippincott, No. 2; Miss Anna Dalzell, No. 3.

Special Studies—Miss Kittie Woods, No. 1; Miss Jennie Reed, No. 2; Miss Mattie Woods, No. 3.

Figure in Oil—Miss Lizzie Kahle, No. 1; Miss Bell Dales, No. 2.

Studies from Nature in Oil—School Class—Miss Eurilda Loomis, gold medal; Miss Josephine Rousseau, No. 2; Miss Bell Dales, No. 3. Graduates' Class—Miss Lizzie Carter, gold medal; Miss Annie Reed, No. 2; Miss Carrie Hodges, No. 3.

Designs—Mrs. A. M. Pier, gold medal; Miss Juliet Briggs, No. 2; Miss Annie Reed, No. 3.

Colored Ornament (copies)—Miss Eurilda Loomis, No. 1; Miss Bell Dales, No. 2.

Medals—Figure in outline, Agnes Jamison, silver medal; ornament from casts, Jennie Bostwick, silver medal; full-length figures, Mary M. Murtland, silver medal; water colors from nature, E. Ferguson, gold medal; designs (original), Mrs. A. M. Pier, gold medal; painting in oil (school class), Eurilda Loomis, gold medal; painting in oil (graduate's class), Lizzie Carter, gold medal.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Before Judge McCandless.

Harry McGregor, bankrupt, Allegheny City. A meeting of the creditors was ordered for the 24 prox. before Register Sharer, to consider a proposition for composition and settlement of the claims against said debtor.

John Emmel, bankrupt, Allegheny City. The motion for an injunction against John Wilson & Bro., was adjourned to the 27th inst.

H. H. Null, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. An injunction was granted against Jesse Fries, lien of judgment and execution not to be impaired thereby.

Jacob Kerner, bankrupt, Erie county. The report of the Register, adjusting claims against the real estate, was presented and confirmed nisi.

Baer & Siegmaier, bankrupts, Luzerne county. The report of the Register on the petitions respectively of Robert Baer and John Reichard, Arnold Bertles and Anna Goltz, creditors, for the ascertainment of liens presented.

O. F. Sheldon, Erie county, bankrupt. The report of the Register adjusting certain liens presented and confirmed nisi.

United States vs. John McCloskey. The rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened was discharged.

United States vs. the tobacco claimed by W. B. Smith. Rule is ordered to pay Thomas W. Davis, Esq., Collector, the sum of $179 81, the amount in the registry of the court.

United States vs. John Hughes, of Allegheny county, indicted for violation of Internal Revenue laws. Case tried at October term, 1875. Defendant plead guilty. By direction of the Department at Washington the United States Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*.

Henry B. Kine, bankrupt, Butler county. Argument on the exceptions filed to the Register's report upon the proof of C. Barthold. Decision of court withheld.

Lemuel Harding, of Scranton, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

First National Bank of Wellsville, Ohio, vs. John Heath; action on a promissory note. Con sult.

Levi Berwald & Co. use, vs. The Fame Insurance Company (2); actions on policies of insurance. On trial.

Nicholas Finoff vs. John Gessner et al. Judgment against garnishee.

Loughrey & Colls vs. Samuel Duff; action for work and labor done. Jury out.

John Bleckenstein vs. Daniel D. Milinsky; action to recover on an article of agreement for the sale of property. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,454 56.

No jury trials will be had in this court to-day, being the day fixed for the argument in the case of Murray vs. Kilgore.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

Frank Patterson vs. John McCleary. On trial.

A. W. Holthouse vs. Joseph C. Shaw. Verdict for plaintiff for $8 65.

The case of Joseph Irwin vs. Joseph West's executor, which was postponed for several days, because of the illness of a juror, was resumed to-day.

Jacob Tonner, Jr., and Preston Gillingham vs. T. S. Briggs, executor of T. W. Briggs, deceased (two cases). Verdicts for plaintiffs for $422 50 and $561 76.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Hay vs. Willard, owner, &c.; Addis vs. The City of Pittsburgh; Wheeler vs. Loyalhanna Coal and Coke Company; McKenney & Son vs. Tenth Ward Bank; Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Michigan *et al.*; Meyer *ux.* vs. Harcum *et al.*; West vs. Keenan; Beecher *et ux.* vs. Golden; James vs. Miller; Clark vs. King.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Harbaugh, indicted for setting fire to his house with intent to defraud several insurance companies, the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty. The testimony in the case was that there were two fires discovered in the house, the first on the night of the third of August last, and the second about a week afterwards. The evidence made it clear that the fire had been the act of an incendiary, but the testimony failed to establish a circumstantial nature no positive proof of guilt could be established against Harbaugh, while the preponderance of evidence was in favor of the defendant's innocence. The house and contents were insured by three companies—the house by two companies each for $2,000, and the furniture by a third for $1,500. The insurance agent who took the risk on the building ascertained beforehand that the structure had cost over $5,000. The carpenter who built it acquainted him with this fact. The furniture, it is true, was insured for a greater amount than it was worth, but both the agent and defendant testified that it was understood between them that additional furniture was to be placed in the house. After the first fire, the insurance companies cancelled their policies, but new risks were taken, the house again being insured for $4,000, and the furniture for $1,200, instead of $1,500 as formerly. Under the circumstances, namely, that both fires were clearly acts of incendiarism, and that there were indications tending to sustain the theory that the defendant had been the incendiary, among others was the fact that at last one of the fires had been started under his own bed, it was deemed expedient to institute prosecutions against him. On the witness stand the defendant testified that the whole family were away on the first night of the fire. The fire started about nine, and he and his family left about seven. On the second night of the fire, it was also in evidence, the defendant himself having given the testimony, that he was absent. On the announcement of the verdict, Harbaugh was remanded to jail to answer two additional charges of a different nature.

John Croft was convicted of a charge of embezzlement, preferred by Ezekiel Gordon.

A. H. Rowand was tried on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by John Clark, it being alleged that the defendant assaulted him in the Council Chamber of the borough of Verona. The jury found him guilty.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Harbaugh, (3), Jacob Houghey, John Harley, (2), Michael Quinn, Edward Shore, Jesse Fritz *et al.*, Frederick Stotls, Thomas Farmer, *et al.*, Charles Lindentetter, Albert Sauer, William Wagner, Hugh Carson, Mathew Fay, James Grady, Edward Henle, R. Splane *et al.*, John Litzenberger, H. W. D. Bell, John Byrne *alias* O'Brien, Hubert Hoffman *et al.*, Mary Ann Paul, F. P. Byrne, George Philloker.

THE statement published in the papers, that two trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad collided in Lawrenceville Wednesday morning, was untrue, as we are informed by Superintendent King that no such accident occurred on [illegible].

THE LADIES' DEPOSITORY.

The Third Annual Reports.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Depository and Employment Office the following reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were submitted:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The general depression of business of necessity affected not only the contributions to the Depository but seriously interfered with its work. We would gratefully acknowledge past generosity, but we also plead for further patronage and increased interest. We solicit also an examination of our enterprise, for we are assured, that if understood by the public, the merits of this charity would be heartily indorsed by all.

The employment department has hitherto failed to meet with the favor anticipated. It is intended to aid women with good recommendations in obtaining work, domestic, or at other employment. We hope for this equal recognition.

We have cause for congratulation that though the past year has been one of great financial depression, yet results show that there has been but a trifling decrease in our profits compared with last year. We therefore lift our hearts in thankful gratitude to Our Father in Heaven and ask His blessing on our work always. During the year 1,024 articles have been made, valued at $1,202. Paid to depositors and workers, $1,163 59. The profits amount to $178 90; of this $128 85 represent the discount.

MARY W. P. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The following are the officers and managers:

Mrs. W. P. Logan, President.
Mrs. Robt. McKnight, Vice President.
Miss H. L. Moorhead, Treasurer.
Miss Mary W. P. McClelland, Secretary.
Managers—Mrs. W. H. Barnes, Mrs. Albert Childs, Mrs. Chas. J. Clark, Mrs. Geo. S. Griscom, Mrs. Anna Ray, Mrs. W. P. Logan, Mrs. W. J. Moorhead, Mrs. Robt. McKnight, Mrs. James O'Hara, Mrs. W. W. Patrick, Mrs. W. C. Schmertz, Mrs. Wm. Thaw, Mrs. James Speer, Mrs. M. W. Watson, Mrs. Wm. VanKirk, Mrs. James Marshall, Miss Bakewell, Miss Moorhead, Miss Garrison, Miss Laughlin, Miss Darlington, Miss Forsythe, Miss McClelland.

Henrietta L. Moorhead. Treasurer, in account with Ladies' Depository from January, 1875, to January, 1876:

RECEIPTS.

Commission on work and sales, &c....	$ 102 04
Donations and collections of managers.	529 75
Initiation fees.....	16 00
Fines of managers.....	23 85
W. C. Association anniversary collection.....	11 50
Received from Home for Aged and Infirm, sale of our rooms..	17 68
Proceeds of "Kettle Drum".....	285 93
Total.....	$1,046 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent of rooms for one year.....	$ 400 00
Balance due agent from last year.....	125 00
Salary paid agent this year.....	470 86
Coal.....	8 50
Water tax.....	1 16
	$1,009 52
January 13, 1876, cash on hand.....	37 23
Total.....	$1,046 75

THE WAYNESBURG RAILROAD

Meeting of Stockholders—Financial Exhibit—Election of Officers.

The stockholders of the Washington and Waynesburg Railroad Company held a meeting at Waynesburg, Greene county, last week. Mr. Ritchie, the President, made a general report of the progress of the road up to December 31, 1875, a few of the points of which we produce. Of the twenty-eight miles, which is about the entire length of the road, twenty-two average miles had been graded. Many thousand ties, which had been contracted for at an average cost of twenty-one cents, had been delivered along the line of the road. The President earnestly recommended an early purchase of rails, as iron was believed to be at about its minimum price, &c.

The financial exhibit showed the total amount received on subscription up to December 31st, $34,805 70.

Amount paid on account of engineering..... $ 2,720 70
Amount paid on account of grading... 16,374 90
Amount paid on account of cross-ties 3,388 90
Amount paid on account of land..... 840 90
Amount paid on account of county roads..... 188 40
Amount paid on account of incidental expenses..... 571 33

It was recommended that steps be taken immediately for bringing in the remainder of the stock.

The following officers were elected:

President—John G. Ritchie.
Vice Presidents—C. A. Black, John C. Flenniken, W. Bryson and Silas Loughman.
Directors—A. A. Furman, John Munnell, Simon Rinehart, H. C. Sayers, John T. Hook, John D. Wood, Samuel Luse, Jacob Swart, H. C. Swart, James Dunn, Thomas Ian and John Ross.
Treasurer—L. K. Evans.
Secretary—B. F. Flenniken.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS

Bill to Abolish the Fee System.

Representative Hays has offered, in the House, a bill to abolish the fee system as applied to city officers, of which the following is a copy:

An act empowering the councils of the cities of this Commonwealth to prescribe by ordinance the salary to be paid out of the City Treasury to the Mayor, Controller, Treasurer, and all other officers and employees of said cities respectively, in lieu of all fees, fines and costs; the manner in which said salaries shall be paid, and directing all fees and costs to be paid into the City Treasury.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the councils of each city in this Commonwealth are hereby empowered from time to time to prescribe by ordinance the salary to be paid out of the City Treasury to the Mayor, Controller, Treasurer and all other officers, and employees of such city respectively, in lieu of all fees, fines and costs and the manner in which such salaries shall be paid.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, Controller, Treasurer and other officers of said cities to keep correct accounts of all fees, fines, costs and other moneys received by them respectively, and shall each prior to or on the first day of each month file in the office of the Clerk of the Councils of such city an itemized statement, under oath or affirmation, of all fees, fines, costs and other moneys received by him by virtue of his office or employment during the calender month then last, with the date at which and the name of the person from which the same was received, and for what services, and shall prior to or on the date aforesaid pay all such moneys into the City Treasury.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

ALLEGHENY HIGHWAYMEN.

A Citizen Assaulted by Robbers and Severely Injured.

The boldness with which highway robbers and burglars conduct their operations in Allegheny City shows that they have little fear of the police, and also that they are as well aware of the fact that the police force is too small to properly cover the territory embraced within the city lines as are their victims.

An unusually bold attempt at highway robbery occurred at an early hour last evening on one of the most prominent thoroughfares in that city. About half-past eight o'clock Mr. Jacob Klee, of the clothing firm of Klee & Bro., was proceeding along Western avenue toward his home, on Lincoln, near Allegheny avenue, and when nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Hostetter he was suddenly accosted by two men, one of whom dealt him a violent blow on the head with a handy-billy or slung-shot. Mr. Klee being a large and powerful man, the blow failed to prostrate him, and he set up a loud call for help, meantime keeping the villains at bay with his fists until persons were heard approaching, whereupon the robbers fled. Mr. Klee was dealt such a hot reception, became so weak from the injury to his head that he was unable to reach his home without assistance. A physician examined the wound and found that the scalp had been laid open to the extent of two inches, and although he suffered severely from the concussion it was thought there was no fracture of the skull. Detectives Bowden, Scott and Geary visited the residence of Mr. Klee last night and obtained a description of the scoundrels. It is hoped they may be successful in working up the case.

OUR STREETS.

Sub-Committee Meeting—Appropriation for 1876—Cleaning Thoroughfares by Contract.

The sub-committee of the Street Committee appointed to prepare the estimate for the ensuing fiscal year met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Metzgar in the chair.

The Street Commissioners were severally heard and after some discussion it was decided to ask for $110,000, the estimate being based upon the following proportion:

First district.....	$23,184 00
Second district.....	19,364 00
Third district.....	18,200 00
Fifth district.....	10,904 00
Sixth district.....	10,340 00
Seventh district.....	10,340 00
Board of Viewers.....	6,006 00
Engineers.....	12,000 00
	$106,332 00

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, it was decided to ask an additional appropriation of $65,000 for repaving streets in the